The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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DOWN IN THE SHORT ROWS

Iowa Democrats Inventing Their Final Campaign Schemes.

THEY TAP THE BREWERIES.

Desperate Attempts to Capture the Votes of Railroad Men.

GOV. BOIES AND THE WORKINGMEN.

Your Uncle Horace Loves Their Votes but Pays for Labor Abroad.

REPUBLICAN CLAIMS ON THE RESULT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The campaign, which is nearing its end, has no equal in the political history of the State. Every county and almost every school district has been plowed over by the opposing forces and if the vote next Tuesday does not closely approach in magnitude that of a Presidential election it will be because the stay-at-homes are deaf to all argument. Two years ago when Uncle Horace managed to slip in there were 360,623 votes cast. Last fall this number was raised to 390,353 and an increase this year of about 20,000 is figured upon, and now that the campaign is practically over and but little remains to be done but to see that the vote is got out both parties are setting about this work with a vigor that will allow but few voters to get away. Reports from the various cities where the registry law operates show that the registration is fully up to that of Presidential elections, and every indication is that the votes will nearly all be polled. Political meetings will be held all over the State tomorrow night, and then the candidates and speakers will take the late trains for their homes in order to vote.

The last few days have developed a host of Democratic schemes, the infinite variety of which indicates the desperation with which Boies' henchmen are pulling on every string. The Republican State Central committee says that private circulars have been sent out from the Democratic committee to local committeemen in the Democratic rural districts, stating that when the polls are opened in the morning in case the judges are all Democrats a simple announcement by them to each other that the polls will be held open until 9 p. m. will comply with the law, and then they are instructed to be careful to have the impression go out that no public announcement was made of the hour of closing.

By this means the Republicans will be led to believe that the polls will close at 6 p. m., while in fact the bulk of the Democratic vote is to be rushed in after that hour when it is too late to reach the Republican farmers.

Treasure from the Brewers.

It is also known that the Democrats have received recently about $60,000 from the brewers and liquor interests. This money has been judiciously placed, and election-day will see an army of Democratic workers at the polls at every voting precinct in the State, while something like 5,000 teams have been engaged in both city and country precincts to use in getting out the Democratic vote.

In some towns all the available livery rigs have already been engaged by the Democrats, and the railroads, too, are going to take a hand in the game in behalf of Mr. Day, the Democratic candidate for Railroad Commissioner, and also for the whole Democratic ticket. Tonight a telegram was received at Republican headquarters stating that an official of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway went over that line in this State yesterday distributing pasters with Mr. Day's name on them and instructing all the employés of the line to work against Frank T. Campbell, the Republican nominee.

Information has also just been received that at 12 o'clock tonight a general order will go out over the Rock Island, the Burlington, and the Milwaukee systems directing all the employés to support Mr. Day. The total railway vote in this State is about 27,000, of which 15,000 are Democratic. It is figured, however, at Democratic headquarters that with the influence that will be brought to bear the whole 27,000 will vote the Democratic ticket, and that their work with their friends will add enough more to make the vote from this source about 40,000.

However, the Democrats are figuring too much on possibilities in this matter. For some eighteen months the situation as between the railroads and the people in Iowa has been one tending towards peace, and as a result the tonnage of the lines in Iowa last year increased 3,500,000 tons over the year before, and the revenues $3,800,000, while the losses to the roads were on the Inter-State business entirely.

The Farmer Dislikes Meddlers.

This being the situation, if the railroads propose to precipitate a fight now it will only tend to reopen the old contest and will result in the end to the disadvantage of the roads, for the Iowa farmer doesn't intend to stand any meddling by outside parties in his concerns.

Then, too, Mr. Dey, the Democratic candidate for Commissioner, has alienated the engineers by his knuckling subserviency in the matter of the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. He was one of the Commissioners that investigated the charge that the "Q." people were putting inefficient men on their engines, and reported that the Commissioners could do nothing. The jobbers and wholesalers of the State are alarmed by the course the railroads are taking, and are rallying to the support of the Republican ticket, and this, together with the fact that there is a growing spirit of manly independence on the part of the employés of the roads which will not brook dictation in regard to their votes, will unquestionably offset the desperate efforts the roads are putting forth to save Mr. Dey. Then, too, Mr. Dey is a banker and doesn't agree with the Democratic financial plank, and this will cut his vote among the Democrats in certain localities.

And what of the general result? The Republicans claim it is in no respect problematic. They say that Wheeler will be elected and that his majority will not be below 10,000. Certain it is that the cornfields this year will produce lots of Republican votes. Never before have the farmers shown a fraction of the enthusiasm that they have manifested during the last few weeks in their support of the Republican ticket. The business-men are awakened to the dangers of free silver and they, as well as the laboring men, are anxious to have honest money, and besides Candidate Boies is known to be a free-trader.

For Free Trade and Whisky.

He doesn't deny it—in fact, he says that he left the Republican party because the Democratic party was in favor of free trade and whisky, and so the believer in protection and reciprocity isn't going to go a very long distance to vote for Boies. On the temperance question also Candidate Boies has got himself into a hole. He said that prohibition cannot be enforced and he helped start the Concordia club to evade the law.

He accepted a nomination on a license platform which, several days after the convention had adjourned that adopted it, had a local option wedge driven into it. He started out to make speeches on this platform and then threw the platform away and substituted the bill which Senator Schmidt introduced in the last Legislature—a bill which the framer of it himself said did not meet his approval or the approval of any of the Democrats, but was introduced simply to redeem platform promises and because he knew it couldn't be adopted. When this slum foothold became too shaky for him Uncle Horace finally discarded it, and in his late speeches he said the Democrats did not propose to repeal prohibition at all. They would leave the law just as it is, and only slightly amend it by tacking on a local option clause. So he has wobbled about on this question during the whole campaign.

In regard to Michiganizing and gerrymandering he has said he does not think the Democrats would do such a mean thing if they could, and then he throws in Col. Henderson's teeth the threat that no one-legged soldier that answers to the name of Henderson shall represent an Iowa district in Congress if the Democrats can gerrymander him out. That is the way Candidate Boies stands before the people at the close of a campaign during which he has spent half his time trying to justify his New York speech and the other half appealing to independent Republicans to vote for him.

At the closing meeting at his home in Waterloo last night a banner placed on the walls of a building in course of construction asked this pointed question of the Governor:

WILL YOU REMEMBER THE LABORING-MAN AFTER ELECTION?

Patronizing Home Industries.

A prominent Waterloo contractor said to THE TRIBUNE reporter that all the furnishings for Gov. Boies new home at Waterloo, even to the cornice, have been ordered from abroad, when they could have been made in just as good style at home, and that is the way he remembers the laboring-men.

If political prospects count for anything Gov. Boies will be buried next Tuesday. The increased vote is certain to benefit the Republicans and the churches are as a unit against the return of the saloon "in the interest of true temperance." The Republican committee has worked indefatigably and the speakers who have visited all parts of the State have been accorded close attention by large audiences.

In many of the cities the Republicans will gain largely. Ottumwa, where "Stormy" Jordan, the Governor's pet, has rehabilitated his "Road to Hell," will show big Republican gains, and so also, it is believed, will Council Bluffs, Des Moines, and the County of Woodbury and a number of others.

The only uncertain factor is the vote for Westfall, the candidate of the People's party. He claims that he will poll at least 40,000 votes. Gen. Weaver says he will get 25,000, but he also predicts that a "railroad Legislature" will be elected that will upset the "granger railroad laws" next winter. In this matter the General is undoubtedly "off." Westfall may poll 15,000 votes and take the State over. These will probably come in about equal numbers from both of the leading parties. In forty legislative and nineteen Senatorial districts the People's party have candidates for the Legislature and in eight legislative and three Senatorial districts these candidates are indorsed by the Democrats.

They may elect several members, but it is not thought possible that they will even hold the balance of power. The Republicans confidently expect not only to elect their entire State ticket, but to elect a majority in both Houses of the General Assembly, though no figures on the latter are made.

Latest Democratic Sensation.

The Democrats sprung what was doubtless expected to be a first-class sensation here this evening by claiming that Republicans had sent agents into prohibition counties to lease land, ostensibly to be occupied for saloons in case of Candidate Boies' election. These charges are too ridiculous to need denial. THE TRIBUNE correspondent learned this evening that about a month ago an agent for a St. Louis brewing company visited several portions of the State for the purpose of looking over the ground to see where saloons would probably be established in case local option by townships, according to the Democratic platform, went into effect. The Democrats have undoubtedly saved this up to use now in the last hours of the campaign as an argument against the Republican ticket. It is a first-class roorbach, however, for the reason that the visit of the brewers' agents at this time clearly shows that should the Democrats' pet theory be put into practice a groggery could be established in one township, even though every other township in the county opposed such a thing and vote it down were they allowed a voice in the matter. Local option by counties would prevent such abuses as this, but that is not the Democratic plan. They couldn't reconcile the river county Democrats to local option in any shape until they had reached the territory covered by it to the smallest division of a county.

Surely in this last struggle to emulate Ananias, the Democratic sensationalists have taken too big a bite to be benefited by it.

DUNCOMB WAS EMBARRASSED.

Blaine's Name in a Democratic Speech Greeted with Loud Cheers.

ELDORA, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The outlook for Republican success in Hardin County and Central Iowa was never brighter than now. Hardin will give between 1,000 and 1,100 majority for Wheeler and the State ticket. Republican meetings everywhere were more largely attended than during the Presidential year. Van Houghton spoke at Union Friday, and no hall in the town was found large enough to accommodate the crowds. John F. Duncomb, a railroad attorney, made a free-trade, free-whisky harangue at Eldora Friday night and lost the Democratic party many votes. At the opening of his speech he referred to Blaine, and the audience, many men of whom were Republicans, cheered so lustily for the Plumed Knight that it embarrassed the speaker, and he very soon gave way to Judge Porter, President of the C. I. & D. R. R., who urged the voters to support the Democratic ticket and help repeal obnoxious railroad laws of the Republicans. Circulars are being received by all railroad men urging them to support for Railroad Commissioner Dey and the Democratic ticket.

A CAMPAIGN OF DECEIT.

An Expiring Attempt to Make Capital for the Democratic Ticket.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—That the Democratic managers in Iowa are and have been carrying on a campaign of willful deceit was plainly shown today by dispatches sent out from Des Moines and printed in Chicago Democratic papers. In them it is alleged that information had been received at Democratic headquarters to the effect that several of those who signed the address to anti-Prohibition Republicans as residents of Keokuk could not be found, thereby trying to create the impression that such names were fictitious. All the names attached to the address are of men who went from this county as delegates to the Cedar Rapids convention and those who do not live in this city are prominent Republicans in their respective localities in the county. Then it is charged that Messrs. Sam Klein, J. A. M. Collins, and David G. Lowry signed the address without reading it and are now sorry for having done so. Nothing could be wider of the truth. These gentlemen were seen tonight and each declared the statement to be absolutely false. They are opposed to prohibition, but are active supporters of Wheeler, and Collins has been on the stump in his behalf. The most ridiculous part of the story is the claim made that George D. Rand, James C. Davis, A. B. Chittenden, and Ald. Ballinger and Lebron will vote for Boies.

DOES L. E. COOLEY MOVE?

A QUESTION THE CHICAGO DEMOCRACY IS STRUGGLING TO SOLVE.

Frank Lawler Believes the Past Tense Should Be Used, but His Reference to Grammar Fills the Bourbon Mind with Horror—Walter S. Bogle Insists That Motion Is Not Unknown to the Man from Evanston—Carter's Touching Financial Reference—A Vision and Its Effect.

The lateness of the hour and the stillness of the night had disposed Chicago Democrats to reflection. They were thinking, at least they thought they were.

COOLEY'S "PHYSICAL RESEARCH" AND THE REPUBLICAN WAY.

Then up spake Carter, the political father of reunited tribes, saying:

"I thought up that drainage canal scheme myself. This same throbbing brain that you hear a-clicking, if you listen closely, 'jimmied' that out of the unknown. Six years ago it was born to me.

"I discovered Cooley—a discovery that ranks with the finding and application of steam, the harnessing of electricity, and similar marvels that have made Old Time open his eyes at our century.

"We are standing on the summit of a century of discoveries. The top one is Cooley. He is also the most important one.

"Cooley moves!!

"Elect Cooley and, presto, the canal is done, the commerce of Chicago weds that of the Atlantic, our prowess bites Chile from the mainland and plunges her into the Pacific. The State and Federal governments become Democratic, tramps blossom into millionaires, every Democrat will have an office, and in the hollow of our hands will nestle the millennium.

"Cooley moves!"

"I think it would be more appropose," said Frank Lawler, "to say 'Cooley did move.' You see the Past Participial should be in Juxtaposition with the Interjection."

"He do move now," angrily retorted Carter.

"Leave grammar alone," said Candidate Rohde. "Let's get the offices first, then we'll buy a grammar."

Said Walter S. Bogle: "Cooley moves. He has been in motion before and will propel himself in the future, but in which direction? Twenty-two thousand people died last year in Chicago from typhoid fever. We are fast drifting into the arms of eternity. Bacilli have been found at the County Hospital. Who's a doin' it? Republicanism. Look at the rapid work Cooley did among the prehistoric pebbles he washed off, picked up, and labeled. If there hadn't been so many pebbles between here and Lockport the smoke-stained wings of commerce would now be flapping along a completed canal.

"Who put those stones there?

"The Republican Campaign committee.

"I've seen them haul them out there by the wagon load to strew in front of the plodding steps of our candidate Cooley, but Cooley do move."

Cregier—"Me too."

In Days of Old.

Candidate Babcock said in a far-away voice: "While teaching the Holden School, 1037 B. C., I was informed by a reputable man that Cooley did move, and that the rumor that spiders wound webs about his brows had originated from the headquarters of the Republican party. I am still a candidate for Superintendent of Schools. Cooley do move."

Then the voices of Wall, Van Praag, Fleming, and Lawler broke out in angry discussion as to whether the sentiment should be worded "Cooley moves," "Cooley moved," or "Cooley do move."

"Didn't I pay him $37,000 as an inducement to move while I was Mayor of Chicago?" broke in Carter.

"I'd move for a less price than that," rang out a chorus of candidates.

Suddenly a strange light and a blessed calm fell unon those assembled.

A stately form rose amidst them. Her brow was bound with cereals, and down her garb shone waving grain fields, smoking factories, mighty streams enlivened by busy commerce, railroads formed intricate lines, great elevators rubbed their heads against huge office buildings, palatial homes, temples of art, vast libraries, and busy streets thronged with well-dressed people, all were disclosed in the fluttering display of her mantle. She waved her hand and the recently boisterous Democrats became quieter than is right after hearing of a Republican victory.

"I am the spirit of Illinois," she said. "Chicago, the Magic City of the Lake, will be the mightiest metropolis of modern times. But the indomitable energy that built her must continue in action. Behold a vision!"

The Vision of Democracy.

The walls opened, the light mellowed and there stood out clearly defined the picture, a reproduction of which is given herewith.

"This is the past and future," she said. "You see Mr. Cooley, the discoverer of Mr. Harrison. Observe how fat and imperious the spiders are who have woven their tiny threaded web about him.

"He has found a stone. He eyes it as a lapidary would a diamond. The inspection of that one pebble keeps him busy for six months.

"Bugs grow old about him and gray hair dapples the heads of the crows who chatter around above him, and the vultures get agely wrinkles around their eyes as they circle slowly and impatiently above him waiting for something to die, for they think they see or scent the symptoms of oncoming dissolution.

"But no! It's odors from the Skokie cut-off and physical researches that penetrate their sensitive nostrils.

"Undertakers crawl up occasionally and glance furtively at him from behind the cobwebs. And old Death executes a new dance of delight, for Cooley, if kept in office, would keep his trade good. Death knows his business. His relative, Disease, stands back under a spreading oak holding a love-feast with physicians, and apothecaries, and undertakers, and livery men, and sellers of crape, and barbers who shave only the dead, and shouters of songs at funerals, and all the others who are interested in such lugubrious blowouts.

"Is that like Chicago?

"Turn your eyes to the pleasanter scene. Behold the progressive Republican Boldenweck, girded for work, tearing up the earth, starting the great canal. There's thought, and toil, and aggression, and Chicago's mighty future shining from that picture.

"Do you observe death wrapping his ulster about him and leaving the scene? He's going to some place where the Democratic party is in power.

"Men, be true Chicagoans. Bluff man, make money, vote the Republican ticket and contribute to the future greatness of your marvelous city."

With this the mellow light went out, the stately figure disappeared in a passing breeze, and Sol Van Praag blurted out: "Le's all go and git a drink," and he pulled his hat over his brow and hurried away toward a brilliantly-lighted saloon.

PLOTTING TO LIBERATE ALL CONVICTS.

Tennessee Miners Believed to Be Bent on Extending Their Lawlessness.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 1.—A rumor is current here to the effect that a secret understanding exists between the miners throughout the State to liberate all convicts working in the mines. In consequence it is thought the next move will be on Oliver Springs, Tracy City, and Inman, where convicts are employed. No further outbreaks have occurred at Briceville, and the miners resumed work yesterday morning. The convicts are scattered, the majority fleeing to the mountains of Kentucky. The total number of convicts released exceeds 300. The militiamen are awaiting orders from Gov. Buchanan, but the officers do not think they will be called out, as the damage has been done and there is no need for their presence at Briceville. The matter has created great excitement here and the outcome is looked forward to with interest. The failure of the Legislature to adjust the difficulty is the foundation of the present lawlessness in the mountains, and the public is indignant over the affair.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1.—Gov. Buchanan arrived in the city today to confer with Attorney-General Pickle on the outbreak at Briceville. This evening he issued two proclamations, one offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the leaders of the Briceville riot, and the other offering a reward of $25 each for the capture of the escaped convicts. The Governor will not call out the militia at present. He will depend upon the civil authorities to rearrest the convicts and until that is done and they are placed back in the mines there will be no occasion for using militia at Coal Creek.

NO TIME LOST IN GEORGIA.

A Murderer Convicted and Sentenced a Week After Committing the Crime.

MOUNT VERNON, Ga., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Late last night the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Will Blash, a negro, who was immediately sentenced to be executed the 21st of November. This is the quickest trial of its kind on record. One week ago Saturday night Mr. Bone, a farmer of Mitchell County, was visiting the family of Capt. Montgomery, near Lumber City. Capt. Montgomery, on stepping out about 9 o'clock, was met by a negro, who snapped a pistol twice in his face. Capt. Montgomery retreated into the house and got his rifle, but the negro, who kept at his heels, wrenched the gun from him and fired at random. Mr. Bone fell dead, the bullet lodging in his heart. The negro then ran, and for four days the pursuit of him was kept up. He was caught Thursday, and would have been lynched, but as court was in session it was agreed to let him have a trial. The trial lasted two days, when conviction justified the sentence. Capt. Montgomery had $3,000, the proceeds of a land sale, in the house. Blash knew of it and robbery was his motive.

REMOVAL OF SITTING BULL'S VILLA.

It Will Be Taken to Chicago—$1,000, a Steer, and Two Silk Dresses the Price.

MANDAN, N. D., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Persons living here have just secured possession of the cabin in which Sitting Bull spent the last years of his life, and in which he was killed last winter. It is their intention to take it to the World's Fair and exhibit it. World's Fair Commissioner P. B. Wickham of this county says that the men who have the cabin paid for it $1,000, a 2-year-old steer, and two silk dress patterns. "I happen to know," continued Mr. Wickham, "that Chicago people have just offered $5,000 in cash to the present owners of the cabin." Necessary leave to remove the cabin was secured of the proper authorities at Washington, and it is now on wagons and is being hauled to Mandan. It will be set up in Mandan in the exact condition it was when taken from Sitting Bull's late camp, and it will remain here until it is removed to Chicago.

CLOSING OF THE MAVERICK BANK.

Effect of Rumors Which Followed the Suicide of Broker Evans.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The National Bank Examiner, acting under the instructions of the Controller of the Currency, has closed the Maverick National Bank. The street has been full of rumors concerning the Maverick Bank ever since the tragic death of Irving A. Evans, who was said to be a debtor. The deposits of the bank amounted to about $10,000,000 in round numbers Sept. 30. During the last week many depoits have been withdrawn or very much reduced, so that today the total is about $8,000,000, of which about $3,000,000 are industrial deposits and the other $5,000,000 are due to other national banks. Sept. 30 the assets of the bank included the capital of $400,000, the surplus of $800,000, and undivided profits of a little more than $300,000, allowing for all shrinkage of assets. The depositors may expect a dividend of 75 cents on the dollar.

To Locomotive Firemen.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Grand Master F. P. Sargent, in addressing a public meeting of locomotive firemen today, said: "No one is taken into the firemen's organization but men who have had nine months' actual experience on a locomotive. Another qualification for membership is sobriety. No other man has any right on an engine in the capacity of fireman. When intelligent and conservative leadership is maintained there is never need for worry as to the results of organized labor."

CAPITAL'S BEST FIELD.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISHMAN REPRESENTING $100,000,000.

He Will Report to the British Men of Money That the United States Offers the Greatest and Most Safe Opportunities to Investors—Results of an Inspection of California's Resources—He Believes Chicago the Most Wonderful City in America.

One hundred millions of dollars is a good deal of money for one man to represent, and yet Edgar Speyer of London, Eng., who was in Chicago yesterday, has that honor. It isn't his money, but it represents that much English capital invested in American railroads. Mr. Speyer is full of confidence in the United States and when he returns to Great Britain will recommend this country as the proper field to place money for investment.

"I came from London in August to look over some of our investments," Mr. Speyer said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. "I left New York Sept. 15 in a private car that C. P. Huntington put at my disposal. I brought Richard P. Morgan, a civil engineer, along with me. You see, the banks I represent wanted to have an inspection and report on the condition of properties they have put money into, particularly the Southern Pacific, and, between Mr. Morgan and myself, the work has been done.

"We went over the Northern Pacific to Portland, then down to San Francisco, and over the 1,300 miles of Southern Pacific road in California. We came back by the Central Pacific, Rio Grande, and Rock Island. We leave in an hour for New York. We have traveled 10,000 miles since we left the Eastern metropolis and have greatly enjoyed the trip."

"What will you report to your banks about the roads in which they are interested?"

"I shall make a favorable report. I have four concerns for which I place large sums of money—Speyer Bros. of London, Speyer & Co. of New York, L. Speyer Ellissen of Frankfort, and Teixeira de Matts Bros. of Amsterdam. We hold $100,000,000 worth of Southern Pacific and other American railroad securities, like the Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Denver and Rio Grande, Northern Pacific, etc. And the object of my coming over here was not simply to have an engineer look over our properties, but get personally acquainted with the men who are managing them. I find the condition of the roads satisfactory and the men in charge thoroughly capable. And I shall recommend the United States for additional investments. I consider California a great State. The railroad interests there are strong.

Have Been Holding Their Money.

"You see," Mr. Speyer continued, "since the Barings' trouble over in London the Europeans have rather held to their money, and there is now a considerable accumulation for investment. The question is what to do with this money. Affairs in the Argentine Republic, no matter what may be said to the contrary, are not in a stable condition. I don't consider the situation as healthy as many do. The financial trouble there has not cleared up yet. The condition is still serious. Confidence has not been restored. But in the United States quite the reverse is true. You people here are stable. The Latin-Americans are not so, nor are they so thrifty. I can say safely that if American roads continue to make a good showing, Europeans will not be afraid to invest in their securities. I may say they will be glad to do it. Europe is a good market for railroad bonds."

"Do you think the financial supremacy of the world will ever cross the Atlantic?"

"London is a great city and it may not lose its grasp on the money of the world in your day or mine. But if America continues to develop as rapidly as it has in the last twenty years there is only one answer to your question. Some American city will snatch away London's financial supremacy. I don't know what city that will be—New York or Chicago. San Francisco will grow to be an important city. It is the only one you have on the Pacific coast. I predict great things for San Francisco. As I have intimated I have the greatest possible faith in California.

"Chicago is a beautiful place. New York has good reason to be jealous. I consider this city one of the wonders of the world. I am more surprised and astonished at its growth than at anything I have seen in America, where my European eyes have beheld so many wonders. You are going to have the World's Fair here. I am sure that it will be a grand success. Whenever Americans take hold of any enterprise it is sure to be successful. You cannot buy the taste of the French, but in every other way I am sure the Columbian Exposition will equal, if not surpass, the French Exposition."

Mr. Speyer will sail for England after resting three weeks in New York.

Y. M. C. A. VS. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bitter War in Prospect in Fort Dodge Between the Two Bodies.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—What promises to be a bitter war between the local Young Men's Christian Association and the Catholic Church has been inaugurated here. The trouble arose over a publication called "The Converted Catholic," which has occupied a place on the table of the Young Men's Christian Association reading room. The periodical is published by an ex-priest, and its mission is an anti-Catholic one. The Rev. T. M. Lenihan, pastor of Corpus Christi Catholic Church, was informed of the presence of the obnoxious pamphlet by some of the Catholic friends of the association. He visited the rooms and after inquiring of General Secretary Thaley if one of the objects of the association was the conversion of Catholics and receiving a negative reply made a formal demand that the paper be removed from the table. In case his demand was not complied with a public denunciation of the Young Men's Christian Association from the altar was threatened. The Secretary promised an early answer and immediately interviewed the directors. It was found impossible to get a quorum for a special meeting, but it was decided to take up the matter at the next regular meeting. Father Lenihan and Secretary Thaley had a private interview yesterday, and the priest promised to withhold action pending the decision of the directors.

CASHIER FREESE WENT ALONG.

Robbers Call Him from Bed to Open the Bank Safe.

HOMER, Neb., Nov. 1.—The State bank was robbed at 2 o'clock this morning of $1,600 by two masked men. The robbers went to the residence of Cashier Freese and waking him up compelled him at the point of a revolver to accompany them to the bank. They also forced him to open the safe, after which they gagged and bound him. Mr. Freese succeeded in gaining his liberty, but the robbers had made good their escape.

Methodist Bishops in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—The Methodist Bishops have been heard today in all the churches of the city and suburbs, some of them preaching three sermons. Their business is approaching completion. The next meeting will be held at Omaha in May next, preceding the meeting of the general conference. At that time the address to the conference, which is now under consideration, will be completed. Taking advantage of the presence of the Bishops the Rev. Dr. McChesney, pastor of the Walnut Hills Methodist Church, has published in a local paper a letter giving voice to certain criticisms of the present episcopal policy of the church, and hinting that the next general conference will see proposed changes. The principal features of change suggested are limited terms instead of life tenures for the Bishops and an assignment of each Bishop to a definite territory, instead of a general supervision of the whole Methodist world by the Board of Bishops.

BULLETIN

—OF—

TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

NOV. 2, 1891.

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HE SPENT THE ASSOCIATIONS' MONEY.

John J. Morton of Evansville, Ind., Said to Be Short Nearly $7,000.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—A sensation came to light today in which John J. Morton, a prominent insurance agent and Secretary of the Mutual Building, Loan and Savings Association and People's Building and Loan Association, is charged with a shortage of about $6,700, which is divided between the two associations. Morton has been held in high esteem during his residence in this city. He has held the office of Secretary of the above associations for some years and everything connected with his office ran smoothly until about a year ago, when some small matter in the way of finances came up, but was satisfactorily explained. About a month ago some of the members of the People's Association demanded a full statement of the financial affairs of the association. The matter was put off until about a week ago. In the meantime Mr. Morton visited the Rev. Charles Morris, rector of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to whom he made a confession of a shortage, and asked his advice in the matter. He was told to go to the directors of the associations and make a full confession, which he did. The strange part of the matter is that upon examination the books of the associations were found to be straight, and the only way to account for a shortage, if there really was a deficit, is that Morton failed to deposit the full amount collected from the patrons of the associations. The members of the associations have kept the matter quiet, but have kept Morton under detective surveillance for several days, although no warrant has yet been sworn out for his arrest. He has relatives in good circumstances, and the interested parties are in hopes that any shortage that may be discovered will be made good by them.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A PASSENGER TRAIN

Fiends Foiled in Their Dastardly Work Near the Town of Oconto, Wis.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—At a point about a mile south of Oconto an attempt was made to wreck the south-bound passenger train over the Chicago and Northwestern railway. A rustler on his way home from Oconto saw three men engaged in removing the spikes and fish plates holding one of the rails. Hurrying back he signaled the approaching passenger train and the engineer succeeded in stopping the engine just as the front trucks left the track where the rails had been spread. At the point the wreckers had selected for their hellish work the road runs along a high embankment, and but for the discovery a terrible wreck and loss of life would have resulted. The train was delayed three hours.

FOUR YOUNG CANADIANS DROWNED.

A Party of Boys from Midland, Ont., Upset in a Squall on the Lake.

MIDLAND, Ont., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—A sad drowning accident occurred last night whereby four boys between the age of 12 and 15 lost their lives. They are: John Clarkson, son of A. E. Clarkson; Peter Hewis, son of Davis Hewis; Leo Johnston, son of J. P. Johnston; and William Alliston, son of William Alliston, all of Midland. The boys left home yesterday afternoon in a sail boat to cross over to Present Island, and when returning about 4 p. m. were caught in a squall, which upset their boat. Searching parties have been out all day. The boat was found this afternoon, but no bodies have been as yet recovered.

Dr. Chapelle Consecrated.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. P. L. Chapelle (rector of St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D. C.) as coadjutor to Archbishop Salpointe of Santa Fé, N. M., and Titular Bishop of Arabisso, Asia Minor, took place this morning in the cathedral. Cardinal Gibbons was the consecrating prelate and Archbishop Salpointe of Santa Fé and Bishop Kaine of Wheeling, W. Va., assistant consecrators. J. J. Keane, rector of the Catholic University of America, preached the consecration sermon.

Minnesota Catholics Celebrate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—Fifty years ago the first Catholic church was erected in what is now the State of Minnesota, and Catholics all over the State today celebrated the anniversary with appropriate services. The principal features of the celebration were in this city, since it was here the little chapel was built, and it was the name given to that first church that was afterwards given to this city for itself.

Commercial Congress Called.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—The Commercial club of this city has called a convention to meet here to urge upon Congress the systematic improvement of the Missouri and Lower Mississippi Rivers. The convention will be held Dec. 15 and 16 and will be composed of delegates from Montana, Colorado, the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The Grip in Costa Rica.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 1.—An epidemic resembling la grippe has attacked many persons in this capital. Rumors from Nicaragua are to the effect that a number of persons will be exiled, in addition to those already driven from the country, before long. Times are improving in Honduras. The epidemic of smallpox which recently prevailed there is over.

Decision Against Edison.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—Edward B. Welch has scored a partial victory in his suit to recover $250,000 from inventor Thomas A. Edison for an alleged breach of contract. The defendant made a motion in the United States Circuit Court before Justice Nelson to appoint an auditor to hear the plaintiff's claim, and the Judge has denied the motion.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Snow began falling at Chamberlain, S. D., yesterday at noon.

The coal-miners' strike in the Pittsburg (Pa.) district will be declared off Tuesday.

Dr. John I. Keables, for thirty years a resident of Decatur, Mich., and prominent in medical circles, died yesterday.

At a Halloween party Oscar S. Peterson, a druggist of Fort Madison, Ia., was accidentally shot in the heart by a friend.

Senator Quay will institute a $100,000 libel suit against Chairman James Kerr of the Pennsylvania Democratic committee.

Henry Castle, a 17-year-old boy of Indianapolis, Ind., died yesterday from a knife wound inflicted by William Jones, a bootblack.

The advance guard of a German colony seeking homes in Kansas passed through New York yesterday. The party numbered thirty-eight and were compelled to fly from Pfeifer, a little town on the Volga, because of what they termed unjust tribute levied upon them by the Russian Government.

LAST EDITION.

VICE RULES IN BERLIN.

Murders and Thefts Occur Daily in the German Capital.

THE POLICE FORCE TO BLAME.

Chief Richthofen, Bismarck's Appointee, to Be Removed.

GLARING INEFFICIENCY SHOWN.

Dr. Emin's Desertion of Germany Enrages Young Emperor William.

CHARGES AGAINST A JEWISH CAPITALIST.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The recent imperial rescript concerning the increasing prevalence of vice in Berlin and the necessity of legislative action to suppress it will cause shortly the resignation of Chief of Police Richthofen. This event will be greeted with the approval of all order-loving citizens of the Capital, for the city's criminal record has grown appallingly long in the last few years. The Heinze, Adler, and "Jack the Ripper" cases in the immediate past, besides dozens of less notorious murders, have bred a general feeling of uneasiness here and have robbed Berlin of its former reputation of being the safest big city in the world.

Herr Richthofen is a kinsman of Prince Bismarck, to whom he owed his appointment some seven years ago. He is a rich Pomeranian landowner and a strong Conservative. He was installed in office with the expectation that he would tear up Social Democracy in Berlin root and branch, and he has been relentless in his efforts to fulfill this expectation. He administered the Repressive law when the city was in a state of siege with such pitiless severity that his life was often in danger from the bands of Social Democratic radicals whom, without sufficient cause, he brought to ruin and imprisonment. In this semi-political work he had all the government machinery behind him, and seldom failed to secure convictions. Nevertheless, he helped rather than hurt the Social Democrats, for his arbitrariness made him an object of so much popular hatred that most of his official acts came to be regarded as persecutions. In purely criminal work, when thrown completely on his own resources, Richthofen has been a notorious failure. Twenty or even ten years ago the Berlin police had a reputation second to that of none on the continent, and the whole city was as safe at 2 o'clock in the morning as at noon. In the last seven years the police have deteriorated in discipline and have not been increased numerically to keep pace with the growing population.

Vice Reigns Supreme.

Hardly a week has passed without some peculiarly atrocious murder, and the municipal detectives have shown little ability to bring the majority of the perpetrators to justice. Ruffianism in the suburbs has increased alarmingly, and all crowds are infested with pickpockets and confidence men. On all state occasions, too, the police arrangements have been painfully defective. When the late Kaiser lay in state at the cathedral a disorderly mob made the whole district thereabout unsafe for decent people, and brought forth bitter criticism from the Crown Prince William. At every subsequent ceremony here that attracted a great crowd the tumult and the helplessness of the police to still it have been patent to all.

Berlin police have been denouncing the inefficiency of the police to capture big criminals despite the exceptional facilities offered by the army of government, railway, and telegraph officials all over the empire ready to act at their order. The case of the notorious murderer and robber Wetzel is the best illustration of the stupidity of Richthofen and his detectives. They had almost all possible facilities of tracing and identifying him, and, after much display of official mystery and general humbug, reported that they had succeeded in tracing him to Denmark and thence to England and that he was hidden in London. In fact Wetzel went to Stettin, Stralsund, Lubeck, Brunswick, Hanover, Leipsic, and Dresden, and in all these cities, within a territory not so large as New York State, he had lived in grand style without any apparent desire to conceal his whereabouts. In Chemnitz he passed two months, astonishing the people of the city with his prodigality. After spending 8,000 marks there he returned to Leipsic, where by chance he was recognized and taken into custody by the police. All through his riotous life, between the date of the crime and the day of his arrest, he had carried in his trunk the evidences of his guilt—90,000 marks in bills and his bloodstained clothes.

Lost Their Heads.

In the Jack the Ripper case, too, the police lost their heads. Although they had a detailed description of the murderer they arrested Herr Schulze, an innocent man, and, to satisfy the demands of the newspapers, began to forge a chain of circumstantial evidence around him, abandoning further inquiry in other directions.

Richthofen is commonly known in Berlin as "Long Israel." He is six feet six inches tall, of massive build and giant strength. The successor to his office has not yet been selected.

In a criminal action for slander against the Social-Democrat leader, Schmidt, member of the Reichstag, the prisoner refused to enter the d

closer trade relations between their country and the German Empire.

Dr. Emin's desertion of Germany has astounded Berlin and enraged the Emperor. William does not hesitate to denounce openly the treachery and ingratitude of the man whom he and all Germany have delighted to honor. He chafes under his inability to reach Emin and deprive him of his command. Germans were almost equally surprised to learn of the defection of Stuhlmann, who, though only a lieutenant, enjoyed in an exceptional degree the Emperor's favor and was thought to have the brightest future of all the soldiers in the colonial service. Few doubt that Emin entered the German service with the idea of getting into Wadelai. Emin is regarded as dishonored, but his courage and tenacity are universally praised. Germans claim that he now has disproved the correctness of Stanley's opinion that he has a weak and vacillating character. It is thought that Dr. Peters will be appointed shortly to be Chief African Commissioner, as Von Wissmann is thought to have shown unmistakable evidence of mental aberration. At all events few doubt that the present Commissioner is subject to periodical fits of irresponsibility. Peters writes from Kielimand that all his prospects are exceptionally promising. The air is salubrious, he says, water and food are plentiful, and the heat does not exceed 18° Reaumur in the shade.

Bismarck's Friend in Trouble.

The attention of all Berlin is engrossed by a scandal involving Herr Bleichroder, the millionaire banker, friend of Prince Bismarck, and Jewish philanthropist. The interest in the case is heightened by the expectation that the iron hand of Prince Bismarck will be detected in some high-handed court proceedings, which, but for him, would have come to light some time ago. Bleichroder is charged with having perjured himself ten years ago so as to rid himself of his former mistress, Frau Croner, wife of a fashionable tailor in Unter den Linden. Bleichroder swore in court that he had not signed a certain incriminating paper, which subsequently vanished from the court archives. This disappearance is said to have been accomplished through Bleichroder's close relations to the Chancellor. The Emperor ordered an inquiry, but the world never learned anything of its results. The matter was allowed to rest in the public mind until the agitator Ahlwardt told in a pamphlet the whole story of Bleichroder's relations to Frau Croner, and the banker's recent negotiations with Herr Croner, who is now in London. But a short time ago, Ahlwardt says, Bleichroder sent his friend Dr. Weber to London to treat with Croner as to a cessation of hostilities. This mission was the result of the tailor's menace that he would expose the details of Bleichroder's intimacy and perjury unless he received a substantial sum. Weber paid Croner, Ahlwardt says, 10,000 marks down and agreed in writing to pay him 6,000 marks annually for life. Alleged fac-similes of all the documents, including the London agreement, are given in Ahlwardt's pamphlet. Ahlwardt says that Bleichroder offered him a large sum to refrain from publishing the pamphlet, but he refused to entertain the banker's proposals, as he considered it his duty to help purge Germany of the Jews. Bleichroder has denied the authenticity of the documents reproduced in the pamphlet and threatens to sue Ahlwardt for libel. Bleichroder's friends say that Ahlwardt is a blackmailer, but there is nothing in Ahlwardt's record to sustain such a charge.

"Independent Socialists."

The extremists who were rejected from the Socialist convention in Erfurt have resolved to organize themselves as an independent body. They will be ready to proceed with the work of organization next Sunday when they meet and draft a program for their party. The title of the party is to be the "Independent Socialist," and a journal is to be published to advocate the views. These views will come as near to the doctrine of revolution as the leaders may consider safe, but not likely to step over the line. There is some difference as to whom will be acknowledged head of the movement, but Wildberger is generally looked upon as the man. However, he will only be one of a committee, all of them needed for the extreme ardor of their hostility to existing institutions. Meanwhile the leaders of the social democracy proper, who retain the unanimous Socialist support, denounce the new faction as Anarchistic, and make no scruple of asserting that it is dangerous not to Socialism only, but to the best interests of Germany. The marked moderation of the social democracy is construed by many as indicating that the party is fast becoming to Germany what the Liberal party is to England—a center of popular energy, irrespective of the peculiar social principles upon which it was founded.

The Czar's Movements.

The mystery of the Czar's journey is at last cleared up. Instead of taking one of the routes by which he was reported to travel, he arrived at Copenhagen on the yacht Polar Star. The imperial party, including the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Maud and Victoria, breakfasted on board at Danzic while the baggage was being unloaded and placed on the train. The journey will continue by Koenigsberg and Wirballen. The imperial train was ordered yesterday to Stettin, but returned again. Among those who were received by the Czar was Count Rantzin, the Russian Ambassador, Count Schouvaloff, and the Russian and Danish Consuls General, but no representative of the Emperor of Germany. A deputation from the officers of the Danish guards, led by the commander of the regiment, presented to the Czar a few days before he left Copenhagen as a gift for his silver wedding a large oil painting representing the landing of the imperial family at Copenhagen.

A Good Story on the Emperor.

A rather good story is going the rounds about the Emperor's enthusiasm for torpedo-boating on the River Spree, which turned out to be a spree in more senses than one. One evening lately his Majesty dined with the Life Guards mess. After dinner the officers, merry with wine, began to call each other by their nicknames. The Emperor, who was sitting among the older officers, had his attention attracted by what was going on lower down the table. He asked what it was all about and was answered that every officer in the regiment had a nickname, whereupon, turning suddenly to one of the young officers, his Majesty asked: "Privy, what is my nickname?" As everybody appeared to be confused an elderly Colonel rose up and, with a polite bow, replied: "I can answer for it that among the elder officers your Majesty has no nickname." This did not satisfy the Emperor, who sent for a merry young Lieutenant and said: "I command you to tell me what nickname is being given to me by you and your brother officers." "Is this a command, your Majesty?" asked the young officer laughing. "Very well, then; your nickname is Gondola Willie."

A Remarkable Trial.

A remarkable court trial has just been concluded in Bayreuth. Forty-one local workingmen were accused of attacking and maltreating men imported by the Siemens Electric company to complete the new telegraph line between Berlin and Munich. The prisoners were marched into court, three abreast, and fifty policemen were stationed in the room and before the doors to suppress all demonstrations of the prevalent sympathy of the public for the men on trial. No witness was examined. The Chief of Police made his statement and thirty-four of the men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to twenty-one months. The other seven were acquitted. All Radical dailies criticise severely these high-handed proceedings and several mass meetings of workingmen in Munich and vicinity have protested against them.

The Secret Service.

The government has announced that it will introduce a bill in the Reichstag to provide 500,000 marks for use in the secret service. This is a move toward the conciliation of the Clericals. The interest of the Guelph fund as mentioned in last week's dispatches has hitherto been applied to secret expenditures of the foreign office, and hence only 48,000 marks were annually appropriated by the Reichstag to this purpose. The proposed appropriation will clear the way for the release of the Guelph fund, and its restoration, as desired by the Clericals, to the Hanoverian heirs.

As to American Pork.

German customs house officials at all ports of entry have received elaborate instructions as to the admission of American pork, including cured hams and sausage. Consignments must be accompanied with certificates showing that the contents have been examined and passed by American inspectors. The certificates may be inclosed with the bill of lading, but each package must bear the official label affixed at the American port from which it was sent.

Gossip from Germany.

Oscar Meyer, a Berlin broker, caused the arrest of Herr Cheslomes, manager of the business of a large Berlin business house, for losing on 'change 170,000 marks of his firm's money, which he had taken without their knowledge. Cheslomes was kept in jail several weeks and came to trial Wednesday. He was acquitted and Meyer was rebuked by the court for causing his arrest on insufficient evidence.

During the Czar's recent visit in Fredenborg a rich Danish artisan was invited, according to the custom at the Danish palaces, to dine with the royal family. The Czar addressed a few remarks to him in French and the artisan apologized in German for his inability to understand that language. The Czar answered tartly: "I cannot bear German; it is an ugly language," and shifted his position so as to show the artisan his back.

It is stated that the Imperial Minister to Mexico, Von Zedtwitz, now in Berlin on his vacation, will not be returned to his post.

The estimates of the Bundesrath for government expenses at the Chicago World's Fair are surprisingly liberal. Besides the regular subsidy large sums will be spent in decoration of the German department and in maintaining a bureau at the exhibition.

By a vote of 83 to 3 the Wurtemberg Parliament has increased the King's civil list by 200,000 marks.

Editor Fussangel has been sentenced in Bochoum to three weeks' imprisonment for libeling Councilor Schulz. This case is an echo of the celebrated income-tax frauds in Bochoum.

Capt. Hube, Town Councilor of Elbing, and his sister were found hanging from doors in the dining-room of their house three days ago. Both had been dead several hours. No reason for the suicide is known.

Easterly gales have caused such low water in the Elbe that ships have great difficulty in entering and leaving the harbor at Hamburg.

FURIOUS GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Many Vessels Obliged to Put Into Port for Safety—No Disasters Reported.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The wind storm that has prevailed over the lake and bay region during the last twenty-four hours was one of the most severe in many years. Until today no vessels except the Hart and Goodrich line steamers ventured from this port. Green Bay being one of the safest harbors on the lakes no wreck occurred. The Captain of the Lackawanna steamer Newburg, which arrived today ten hours late, reports a rough passage. The water in Ford River, which unites Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, was swept into the bay by the wind until vessels at the dock were left high and dry.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—No disasters have been reported here as a result of yesterday's severe gale, but vessel masters arriving today say it will be surprising if none have occurred. Supt. Coates of the steamer Douglass, which crossed the lake from Muskegon, says last night was one of the worst he ever experienced on the lakes. All vessels arriving today were coated with the spray of the heavy seas breaking over them, having frozen on their decks and sides. The steamer F. and P. M. No. 5, from Chicago for Manistee, was obliged to run in here for shelter, but got away again tonight, the wind having died down.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Yesterday's and today's gale from the northwest caused no serious loss, owing to the fact that stone but staunch craft were out.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The worst wind storm of the season was experienced here yesterday and last night. The wind was blowing a gale from the south all day Friday and Friday night it went to the southwest. Saturday morning it was west and at noon northwest. Steamers that run in here for shelter Friday night were: Joys, Maggie, Marshall, J. W. Almendinger, S. Chipman, F. and P. M. No. 4.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The steamship City of Cleveland was detained here all day placing a bucket in its sectional wheel. The schooner John Schultie arrived here this morning and its Captain reports that the Schultie had a rough experience in yesterday's gale on Saginaw Bay.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The storm of the last forty-eight hours was a terrible one, the wind reaching a velocity unknown in this vicinity for a long time. It was unaccompanied by rain, or snow, which probably accounts for no more accidents on the lakes. None have been reported here yet.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The storm last night was very severe, but no wrecks are reported on this shore. The steamer Glenn ran in for safety and reports meeting the steamer Puritan turned back for Chicago on account of a bad bar formed at this harbor.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The gale which set in late Saturday afternoon subsided at noon today and the sea is running down so that line steamers lying here for shelter have resumed their trips. No accident of any nature is reported as a result of the blow.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The wind blew a gale yesterday from the southwest and veered to the northeast during the night and blew violently with flurries of snow. Sweepstakes, Norris, Winslow, and Sumner are here. No disasters from the storm as yet.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The heavy gale that set in here yesterday morning abated at noon today, and the City of Milwaukee and the City of Racine cleared at 12 o'clock for Milwaukee and Chicago.

MANISTEE, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—We have been having the worst gale of the season since Thursday night, but the weather is abating tonight and the windbound fleet is getting away.

The gale, which began two days ago in the south, and then veered to the west, got into the northwest yesterday, and died away in the evening. It was particularly severe near the Straits, and that no serious wrecks have been reported is due to good luck. A blinding snowstorm Saturday night and yesterday morning made navigation in the northern end of the lake both hazardous and uncomfortable. It was not until noon yesterday that boats began leaving this port in any number. The steamer Puritan started for St. Joe Saturday midnight, but after running some twenty miles it encountered such a sea that it returned here and waited for better weather. The Goodrich liner City of Racine, after lying windbound at Muskegon for three days, attempted to come across Saturday, but was driven into Grand Haven, where it remained yesterday. Marine men say all east-shore ports, except Ludington, are in bad shape. The recent gales have piled the sands up in the channels, and when any sea is running it is extremely dangerous for boats to go over these shoal spots for fear of being pounded upon them by the waves. An effort will be made to have the government do some dredging immediately at St. Joe, Grand Haven, and Muskegon.

Several Michigan City capitalists visited this city Saturday in connection with the building of a fine passenger steamer to ply next summer between Michigan City and Chicago. The persons interested in the deal intend to build a steamer costing over $300,000, making a round trip from Chicago each day.

DECLARED SHE WOULD DRINK HIS BLOOD.

The Murder of an Elizabeth, N. J., Laborer Charged to an Italian and His Wife.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 1.—About daybreak this morning John Welsh, a milkman, discovered the body of a man lying on the sidewalk in High street and from it a trail of blood extending in a zigzag course throughout the street for half a block. Welsh notified the police and the dead man was identified as Francisco Lombardo, an Italian, about 30 years of age. He had died from a stiletto wound in the left breast. Lombardo was unmarried and had a room in a house on Fourth avenue, half a block from the scene of the murder. Suspicion at once pointed to Michael Servi and his wife, who have apartments in the same house, and they were immediately arrested. There has been bad blood between Lombardo and Servi for some time, alleged to have resulted from a former intimacy between Lombardo and Servi's wife. Servi chased Lomoardo with a revolver some nights ago and on Tuesday last both Servi and his wife attacked him in the yard and Servi's wife made a threat that she would drink Lombardo's blood. It is believed that he was killed in the yard and his body carried to the place where it was found. On Servi's trousers and a belt he wore blood spots were found. Search for the weapon has been fruitless. Servi has a bad character. Five years ago he was suspected of the murder of Joseph Femminelli, whose body was found in the canal at Newark. Servi was arrested, but escaped and went to Italy. The charge was not further investigated on his return. He was once charged with shooting at his brother-in-law, Francisco Novello.

Whe edied by a Woman.

It is whispered in Berlin society that a certain elderly German Prince, whose name has not yet been printed in the papers, has been wheedled by a woman who figured as a Belgian actress, but who was in reality a French spy. After getting from him some military information and copies of papers in the Berlin War Office she left for France. The Prince was dumfounded and made confession to the Emperor, who was furious, and ordered his arrest and confinement in a fortress.

"L'AMICO FRITZ" A HIT.

MASCAGNI'S LATEST OPERA RAPTUROUSLY RECEIVED IN ROME.

The Composer Called Before the Curtain a Score of Times to Acknowledge the Plaudits of a Delighted Audience—Superb Harmony of the Much-Talked-of Duet—The Piece Declared to Be a Greater Triumph than "Cavalleria Rusticana"—General Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Nov. 1.—Conversation today is monopolized by a discussion of last night's production of Mascagni's new opera, "L'Amico Fritz," with which, according to the universal opinion, he has undoubtedly written his name large on the roll of great composers. Long before 9 o'clock, the advertised hour for commencing, the Constanz Theater presented a magnificent sight, as all who are aristocratic in the city were present. Diplomacy was represented by the Earl of Dufferin, the English Ambassador, and Count Solms, the German; and the theatrical world by Signora Bellincioni and Signori Imagno and Tamagno, Count Folko of the Berlin opera-house, and Herr Werther of the Stuttgart opera. At ten minutes after 9 Sig. Farrari, the director, took his seat amid a burs of excitement, and immediately after the prelude began, but before it was half through there was a spontaneous burst of applause, coupled with loud shouts of "Mascagni." This continued until the composer, pale and nervous, stepped before the curtain amid a fire of ringing cheers.

The prelude is an exceedingly fresh, melodious, and vivid piece of work, and as the curtain rises on the first act it interweaves itself into soft music, as Suzel, impersonated by Signorina Calve, appears before Fritz, who is discovered sitting at a table dining with some friends. Suzel sings the opening romance "Sono Pochi Fiori." In this there are some slight memories of Gounod and Bizet, but by a magic transformation Mascagni produced something peculiarly his own out of it. Signorina Calve was in magnificent voice and sang the romanced superbly, so that it was followed by storms of applause and had to be repeated, while Mascagni himself was called upon the stage no fewer than four times. The first act ends with a characteristic fanfare which, once more produced the composer to receive the congratulations of a delighted audience. In this fanfare it is easy to discern Mascagni's mastery in manipulating harmonious expressions in music with extraordinary vivacity, and after the curtain fell he was called three times before it.

Superb Harmony.

In the second act Suzel is discovered standing pensively near a cherry tree, where she sings the ballad "Bel Cavalier Che, Vai per la Foresta." Then Fritz enters and the much-expected and greatly-talked-of duet begins. During this the audience sat spellbound by the superb harmony, and at the end the enthusiasm was great. Cries of "Viva Mascagni" resounded again and again, and the duet had to be repeated, while Mascagni was called forth four times and pelted with flowers while the audience stood and cheered in a manner which has rarely been seen. He took his honors modestly, even meekly, and appeared to be intensely relieved when he was permitted to leave the stage.

No less fine in its way than the duet is a sort of scherzo entitled "l'Arrivo del Birocino." The third act opens with a prelude, which in some parts resembles that in the "Cavalleria Rusticana," and which surpasses anything in that opera. It is, in fact, a masterpiece of music, and not only was Mascagni again brought to the footlights by the tumultous applause which greeted it, but the prelude itself had to be repeated twice. This is followed by a ballad, which also received a double encore and was the cause of Mascagni being wildly called for four times and greeted with an enthusiasm which it is impossible to describe.

At the end of the opera the audience burst forth into loud and continued cheers, and the hero of the evening was again summoned to receive its congratulatory plaudits. He was greatly agitated, and did not make a speech, contenting himself with merely bowing his acknowledgments and smiling nervously, while flowers were thrown at him from all parts of the house. THE TRIBUNE correspondent saw him behind the scenes between the second and third acts and he said: "I have eaten nothing for two days. I have been so intensely nervous. O, if I could only tell now how the third act will end I should be happy. It may, however, upset the whole of the good impression which has been made. I seem to be in a dream when the people call me out, and I can scarcely understand what I am doing."

The papers today are unanimous in the opinion that Mascagni's "Amico Fritz" surpasses the "Cavalleria Rusticana." He has made out of an insignificant love story a great opera. The music, the instrumentation, and harmony are not the work of a rising composer but of a born genius, while the music throughout is marvelous and the duet is a masterpiece.

FIRE IN WALES' RESIDENCE.

An Early Morning Blaze Costs Albert About £15,000.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—At 7 o'clock this morning some passerby observed that the top floor of the Prince of Wales' residence was on fire. An alarm-bell was promptly rung, and soon people were hastening to the scene from all parts of the neighborhood and the greatest excitement prevailed. An hour later the whole upper part of the building was in flames and in a few minutes the roof collapsed with a tremendous crash. The reflection of the flames was visible for several miles. Several fire brigades were on the scene and were assisted by hundreds of volunteers, including an engine company sent by the Great Eastern railway by special train. The fire was got under control by 11 o'clock. In the meantime all the valuable furniture in the lower rooms had been removed to the lawn. The second and third floors of the building were gutted and their contents destroyed. The lower rooms were greatly damaged by water. The total amount of damage is estimated at £15,000. The Prince of Wales and his family were absent at the time, but were kept constantly advised as to the progress of the fire. The Prince will come home tomorrow. The servants were preparing the house for the arrival of the family, and it is supposed that the fire was caused by a spark from a flue which smoldered during the night.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Rioting and Electioneering Continue in Cork—Priests Take a Back Seat.

CORK, Nov. 1.—The town was kept lively today by the activity of the political factions. There was less disorder than on most of the previous days of the campaign. Several mêlées took place, and the police had their hands full in guarding the numerous meetings that were held. The principal anti-Parnellite meeting, addressed by Mr. O'Brien, was attacked by a strong force of Parnellites in spite of the presence of a large police guard. A mutual exchange of courtesies in the shape of stones and other missiles was kept up by the members of the opposing parties, but it was noticeable that so far as possible the combatants avoided hitting the officers of the law. Dozens of broken heads are being mended at the hospitals tonight, but so far as known nothing serious resulted. A noticeable feature of the day was the absence of political harangues from the Catholic pulpits. Hardly a priest referred to the campaign. It is said that this was due to the intervention of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, who urged the priests to drop political features from their exhortations, owing to the growth of public feeling against what is coming to be looked upon as a grave scandal and threatens to prove a boomerang for the anti-Parnellites.

French Cabinet Crisis.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 2.—In *Figaro* this (Monday) morning Francis Magnard's political leader is devoted to showing the impending danger of the Cabinet crisis in France. He regards the division in the Chambers Saturday as foreshadowing the fall of the De Freycinet Ministry. The 160 Deputies who voted with Clemenceau joined to 170 members of the Right who did not vote could, he says, at any time form a majority that would defeat the government. The only safe course for a Moderate government is to ally itself with the Conservatives. Instead of doing so the government has gone over to the Extreme Left. The Moderates and Opportunists have made a mistake of supposing that they could absorb the Radicals without giving anything in return.

Another Russian Ukase.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A telegram received at the Russian Embassy here announces the issue of a ukase in Russia, prohibiting from today the exportation of all cereals excepting wheat. Vessels still loading will be allowed to complete their cargoes provided they sail within three days. The Russian Government has assigned another 32,000,000 rubles to the distress fund.

Foreign Notes.

Cardinal Lavigerie is seriously ill at Algiers. The Pope has sent his blessing to the Cardinal.

The Portuguese mail boat from East Africa, which has arrived at Marseilles, reports a recent collision between British and Portuguese soldiers at Lorenzo Marques, in which two were killed and fifteen injured.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, the chief military expert of Russia, has recently inspected the forts of the eastern frontier of France and is taking part in a strategic conference now proceeding between French and Russian officers.

Foreign Minister Ribot having urged M. de Giers, during his recent visit to Paris, to try to persuade the Czar to visit France, was told that it was first advisable to expel all Russian refugees, and it is supposed that the French are preparing to make a clean sweep of them over the Swiss frontier.

DECIDED AGAINST THE SHIPPER.

The Inter-State Commission Sides with the Northern Pacific on a Rate Question.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just promulgated an important opinion in the case of Daniel Buchanan against the Northern Pacific railroad company, the latter being charged with making excessive rates on wheat and barley. The commission decided as follows:

In this case the different circumstances surrounding the traffic at the time the complaint was filed, as compared with those when the complainant bought his land, amply justified the defendant in changing its rates.

The real question in the case, and the one upon which the case turns, is whether the rate of 50 cents on wheat and 56 cents on barley, per hundred pounds from Ritzville to St. Paul, is a reasonable rate in itself. There can be but one answer to the question. The rate on wheat amounts to about six mills and a third per ton per mile for a traffic which last year only amounted to forty-six car-loads. It is not seriously contended that this rate is unreasonable, except by comparison with the prevailing rates on grain from Chicago to New York, which average about four and six-tenth mills per mile. This comparison is hardly a fair one to be made, for one of the important considerations in the making of a rate is the volume of traffic. The vast amount of grain that is concentrated in Chicago and which are transported to New York by the train-load, some of which almost equal the entire output of this station for a year, is traffic under such dissimilar circumstances as to be of little value as a test of what is a reasonable rate under the circumstances surrounding the traffic at Ritzville.

The complainant's evidence tended to show that with present prices in the market and with present freight rates he is unable to operate his farm at a profit. His situation, like that of many others, is unfortunate in this respect, but the cases in which the farmers of the country are afforded a rate of less than 7 mills per ton per mile for marketing their products are extremely rare, and the complainant cannot fairly attribute his embarrassment to the freight rate which the defendant charges him, as under the circumstances it is a just and reasonable charge.

The indictment of a number of railroad officials by the Federal grand jury at St. Louis last week for paying rebates to shippers does not cause much regret among the railroad officials in this city, as among those who are understood to have been indicted are officials of roads who have long been suspected of manipulating freight rates. Among those who are said to have been indicted are A. Fall, General Freight Agent Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; George S. Spriggs, General Freight Agent Chicago, New York and St. Louis (Nickel-Plate); A. S. Crain, General Freight Agent Fitchburg railroad; M. Knight, Traffic Manager, and S. B. Knight, general freight agent, Wabash. Several shippers are also among the indicted ones. As stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, these indictments are due to the efforts of Special Agent Kretschman, and it is understood that he has enough evidence against the railroad officials and shippers in his possession to secure their indictment. Traffic Manager Miller Knight of the Wabash has one or two other indictments already hanging over his head, and the evidence against him in some of these cases is said to be conclusive.

Some of the discharged Lake Shore ticket agents are trying to fasten the guilt for their misfortune upon the Burlington, claiming that officials of this company had furnished the Lake Shore officials with the evidences that they had been receiving commissions for the sale of tickets in direct violations of orders. General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Burlington emphatically denies the charge made against him.

General Manager Green of the Richmond Terminal railroad system announces that hereafter that portion of the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad between Greenville and Laurens, S. C., will be under the control of J. A. Dodson, Superintendent, with offices at Columbus, S. C.

BURNING OF A SHOE FACTORY.

An Incendiary Fire at Beverly, Mass., Costs $175,000—Other Fires.

BEVERLY, Mass., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—An incendiary fire caused the loss of property valued at $175,000 in this town today. The fire started in the large shoe factory of Woodbury Brothers, and that building, two other smaller factories, a tenement house, and several barns were totally destroyed. Assistance was summoned from Marblehead, Salem, and Lynn. At one time it looked as though the entire town was doomed, as a heavy wind was blowing. The slated roofs of adjacent factories prevented the spread of the fire in many instances. The heaviest loss was that of the Woodbury Brothers, $105,000; insured.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the establishment of Denecke & Yetter, dry-goods merchants of this city, at 12 o'clock today. The loss will not be less than $50,000 or $60,000. J. L. Billon, druggist and art dealer, A. West & Son, and Mills & Keller, attorneys, suffered heavy losses from water. Billan's loss will probably amount to $5,000. All are well insured.

DEFIANCE, O., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—A disastrous fire occurred last night at the Village of Hicksville, eighteen miles west of here. Kerr Bros. & Co.'s handle factory warehouse and its contents were totally destroyed. Loss, $12,000, covered by insurance. The warerooms of the Hicksville Milling company were destroyed. Loss, $10,000, covered by insurance. The plant of the Hicksville Cast and Machine company was burned. Loss, $15,000. Insured. C. A. Weaver, cooper shop, loss $2,000. Forlow Block was damaged $1,800. No insurance.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Two barns on the farm of Juan Guy, near here, burned today with contents, consisting of hay, grain, farming tools, etc. Loss, $2,000; partly insured.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., Nov. 1.—The Florida shingle mill, owned by Mobile men, was burned this morning together with a large quantity of shingles. Loss, $25,000; partly insured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A five-story flat, occupied by six families, at No. 119 West One Hundred and Fourth street, was gutted by fire today. Loss, $30,000. There were several narrow escapes by the tenants.

ELLWOOD CITY, Pa., Nov. 1.—This town suffered a severe loss by fire this morning. An entire block of business houses was destroyed entailing a loss of $60,000.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The store, office, and lumber sheds of the T. W. Read & Co. at Eagle Mills, eight miles west of Marquette, together with the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railway depot, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $18,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—The Ceresco Flouring Mills burned today. Loss, $22,000. Insurance, $12,000.

A Practical Maiden's Soliloquy.

He loves me, he has often sworn,
With all his deepest soul;
But when we two are married, O,
Will he bring up the coal?

He says that little children are
His heart's supreme delights;
But will—excuse me while I blush!—
He soothe the baby nights!

He seems quite generous just now—
Quite liberal; but will
He, some day when I buy a hat,
Refuse to pay the bill?

I love him, I confess, and yet
These questions vex my mind,
Well, I must do like other girls;
I'll simply go it blind.
—*Somerville Journal.*

BELOVED OF MUGWUMPS.

GLITTERING PROSPECTS FOR GOV. BOIES IF HE WINS AT THE POLLS.

Nothing Would Be Too Good for Him—Not Even a Place on the National Ticket Next Year—Views Held by Washington Politicians on the Coming Elections—Mr. Elkins, It Is Reported, Will Not Enter the Cabinet—Predictions on Results.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Echoes from all the State campaigns are heard in the National Capital. The one in which, outside of their own States, Eastern politicians take the most interest in is Iowa. Since his calamity speech in New York Gov. Boies has greatly endeared himself to the free-traders and mugwumps and to the Democratic leaders who are seeking the means of breaking the solid column of Republican States in the West. If he can carry Iowa again they are ready to put Boies on the National ticket next year. They do not care how he does it. They would as lief have him win on the anti-prohibition issue as any other. All they want is for Boies to "get there," and they will proclaim his success as a free-trade triumph.

Last year there was no trouble in raising money in the East for the Iowa Democratic candidates for Congress who were running as tariff reformers. This year there has been all the more reason why Boies should be helped.

As to Ohio only languid interest is felt. It is believed Maj. McKinley will be elected but by a majority not large enough to be construed into an unqualified indorsement of the tariff bill. Reports are that the Republicans have been scared badly enough to save the Legislature and thus prevent some Bourbon coal oil millionaire or railroad speculator from succeeding John Sherman.

The news received from New York is that Tammany has never been so much in danger. The Democratic Congressmen who were called in to help the party have been surprised at the desperate straits to which it is put. They have faith in Tammany's ability to overcome any Republican majority above the Harlem, yet down in their boots they are fearful. It is admitted that Flower has been a weak candidate and the Democrats have found it necessary to eliminate his personality from the campaign. As one of the Democratic speakers put it, "Grover Cleveland has as much at stake as Tammany, and though working in double harness they have a dead horse to pull up hill in the person of Flower." On the other hand Fassett has greatly strengthened his party.

In Massachusetts the Republicans were beaten two weeks ago. It looked as though the efforts of Lodge and his followers to bring the younger element out would not avail. But since the Democrats put national issues to the front a change has taken place and the information is that Allen will beat Russell. Mr. Cleveland's aid to the Democrats is said to have been a confession of weakness on their part. It emphasizes the national importance which is to be given the result and thereby stirs up the Bay State Republicans who were suffering from off-year lukewarmness.

Contrary to the general belief the Keystone Republicans in Washington say the ticket will be elected in Pennsylvania. While the Bardsley disclosures have injured the party, the high personal character of Republican candidates strengthens the ticket and in a measure offsets the dissatisfaction with what was done in the past. In addition to this the partisanship of Gov. Pattison has been so pronounced and his ambition to get a Presidential boom so poorly concealed that a reaction has set in. Yet there are some conservative Pennsylvania Democrats who say their ticket will be elected by a sweeping majority. They base their belief on the skill with which national issues have been kept out of sight.

ELKINS NOT TO GO INTO THE CABINET.

Such Was the Rumor Current in Washington—His Intentions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—A report has been current today that Stephen B. Elkins has decided not to go into the Cabinet as Secretary Proctor's successor. Business and political reasons are said to be at the bottom of his decision. His friends say he is extremely gratified at the privilege of accepting or declining which was given him by the President and that he will continue to be an enthusiastic champion of Mr. Harrison's renomination. He has an idea, however, that as a private citizen he can help the Republicans carry the West Virginia Legislature next year and succeed Senator Faulkner in the Senate. That will be much better than serving out the fag end of another man's term in the Cabinet. Ex-Secretary Proctor will stay in Washington for several days to finish his annual report. Whoever may be Secretary of War when Congress meets, the report in review of the period of Mr. Proctor's administration of the War Department will properly be his work. It is possible that no appointment of a successor will be made during November, as Assistant Secretary Grant can fulfill the duties of Acting Secretary. Senator Edmunds' resignation from the Senate takes effect from today. A vacancy thereby exists, and if desirable Gov. Page of Vermont can name Mr. Proctor at once.

EIGHT THOUSAND FOR JOLLEY.

The State of South Dakota Presents Cheerful Possibilities.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—R. B. Stearns, Secretary of the Republican State League, has just returned from a trip over the State. He reports the outlook for the success of the Republican ticket good. The league has received reports from every voting precinct in the State, and, based upon these estimates, Jolley's plurality will be about 8,000. A light vote is looked for, but it is believed that will affect the Independent party more than either of the other parties. Farmers are now very busy, and they form a great majority of the Independent party.

REDFIELD, S. D., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—R. B. Hassell, Chairman of the Independent State Central committee, lives here. He claims the State by a plurality of 3,000 for Smith. He estimates 15,000 stay-at-homes, 26,000 for Smith, 23,000 for Jolley, 16,000 for Woods. Spink County's Republican majority last year was about 150. The Central committee is confident of a large increase.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—It is admitted here that the Democrats have played their cards for the Black Hills vote shrewdly, and the vote for Woods will be far beyond the usual Democratic vote. The Democratic committee predicts that the plurality west of the Missouri will be sufficiently large to swamp any vote the other candidates may receive. Republicans, however, insist that Jolley will win by at least 4,000 plurality.

AS IT LOOKS IN OHIO.

Maj. McKinley's Election Said to Be Certain—The Legislative Prospects.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The People's party had a surprisingly large attendance at their committee meeting, and the leaders were willing to bet that they would cast 10,000 votes in Hamilton County, but their pretensions are laughed at by the other committees. The McKinley meeting last night has encouraged the Republicans to claim not less than 10,000 plurality in Hamilton County. Tom Cogan, the leader of the Campbell wing of the Democracy, concedes 5,000 to McKinley in this county. The news from Columbus this afternoon is encouraging to the Republicans, and they persist that McKinley will have about 20,000 plurality. He will gain in the Western Reserve and mining regions.

The Democrats expect to gain in Summit County several hundred votes on account of local troubles and in Stark County, where McKinley resides, because Dueber, the watchcase manufacturer, recently reduced the wages of his 1,200 employés. No well-posted Democrat makes any claims to the Legislature, and the prevailing opinion is that it will be Republican from ten to thirty on joint ballot. There is a slight possibility that the Senate may be Democratic, but the House will be so overwhelmingly Republican as to assure the reëlection of John Sherman, unless, as has been intimated, some of the Forsker men refuse to go into caucus for him. The Governor will close his campaign in this city tomorrow night and John G. Carlisle will also speak with him.

It Has Been Warm in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The campaign in Nebraska closes tomorrow. With the exception of the fight provoked by the prohibition issue last year the present canvass has been the warmest in the State's history. Notwithstanding the victory of the Democrats at the last election, they practically abandoned the field to the Republicans and Independents this year. The State candidates were withdrawn after being nominated. The financial question has been made the principal issue. The Independents vigorously advocated the Subtreasury scheme, but there is every indication, according to conservative estimates, that the Alliance has lost thousands of adherents this year. This is attributed to the enormous crops of the State keeping the farmers' minds busied. The Republicans are confident of success in Omaha.

HARRISON OUTLINES HIS PROGRAM.

He Tells What He Proposes to Do with the "Times."

The only person at the *Times* office who professes to know anything about what is going to be done under the Harrison régime is the colored boy who runs the elevator. "Dis yere elebator has been runnin' foh fifteen yeahs," he said, "and I guess we's gwine to hab a new one now that Carter's bought de *Times*." This was the only information that rewarded the queries of a reporter in THE TRIBUNE last night. Martin J. Russell, in editorial charge, said that his finger hadn't been in the pie at all, and that he didn't know anything about it. All others referred to Mr. Russell as the fountainhead of information.

"The policy of the *Times*," said Carter Harrison, "will be to uphold and support good government, on the line of Democracy. It will be a newspaper to all intents and purposes, avoiding, however, everything sensational, especially like sensational scandals. It will be liberal, and will uphold honesty, morality, public and private decency. It will be no man's organ. It will have no hobbies to ride, no crotchets to uphold, and no axes of any kind to grind. It will endeavor, as far as possible, to print general news in such a manner that no woman can blush to have it come into her parlor—in short such a paper as Chicago, the metropolis of the United States, should have. It will try to make money, but will never sacrifice principle, violate decency, or inculcate morality to accomplish that object.

"In taking charge of the *Times* I am compelled to enter its precincts without preparation. Negotiations for the purchase of the property were practically completed Oct. 9, but the deal was not absolutely consummated until yesterday, when Mr. Huiskamp surrendered the property to me and took my check. As a result of the uncertainty about the purchase until yesterday the staff and employés have not been changed. Mr. Dunlop, editor-in-chief for the last two years, has bought the *Mail*, the evening edition of the *Times*. Martin J. Russell takes editorial charge of the *Times* for the present, and will be continued on the staff in a prominent position permanently. Whether I shall put myself forward as editor I am unable to say, but I hope to be able to do so at no distant day. I haven't had time enough yet to look over the staff to tell what changes I shall make.

"I am in absolute control of the paper in all its departments. Every doll

KNOWLES IS TO RESIGN.

HE WILL LEAVE ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH DEC. 1.

This Step Decided On After a Careful Consideration of the Situation—An Intended Representation of Suicide Becomes a Reality—Trades and Labor Assembly Runs Out of Funds and Tries the Australian Style of Voting Without Success at First.

Canon Knowles will sever his connection with St. Clement's Church Dec. 1. He made the formal announcement to his congregation yesterday in connection with a statement of the situation of the church and the proposition which the Bishop of Chicago had authorized him to make to the people. He said:

"I received a letter in 1884 from Mr. Armour. As the result of a conference which I had with him subsequently the Church of St. Clement was built. The present structure was to be simply for temporary purposes, and at the end of seven years he promised to build a $75,000 structure either on the present site or in another location to be selected by the Bishop and myself. The church property has always been held in fee by Mr. Armour, and that personal ownership cast a shadow over the church. For some reason Mr. Armour has decided not to erect the new building, and changed his benefaction by deeding the property to the Western Theological Seminary, which action was entirely satisfactory to the Bishop and myself. This gift has been accepted, and by its terms grants us the use of this church building, rent free, for three years, from Nov. 1, 1891. If at the end of that time the congregation can provide a site the church building will become its property. It is the desire of the Bishop that the congregation form a mission guaranteeing its support, for by Mr. Armour's deed to the seminary he has withdrawn his support of the enterprise.

"At first, in accordance with the Bishop's wish that I should remain in charge of the new mission to be formed, I had decided to do so, but since then I have given much thought to the matter and have concluded that it would be best for me to sever my connection with the church, and I shall do so at the end of the present month. Another man, free from the entangling alliances of the past, would better fill the office. It would cost $12,500 at least to procure a fifty-foot lot on which to place the church and $5,000 per year to pay the running expenses. If you can keep house and save money, so that at the end of the three-year period you can purchase a site, it will be well to work for the accomplishment of that end. Pledges have been distributed among you and I request that you carefully consider the Bishop's proposition and come prepared next Sunday morning to take action in the matter."

KILLED HIMSELF BY ACCIDENT.

Vincent Staftany Experiments with a Gun and Dies.

Vincent Staftany, who lived with his parents at No. 584 Laflin street, accidentally killed himself yesterday afternoon. He was at his home with a companion named Joseph Lizek, No. 586 Laflin street, and they were preparing to leave. Staftany stopped to hunt for some money, and opening a drawer found an old revolver. Lizek warned him not to trifle with it, for it might be loaded, he said.

"I'm not afraid of that," Staftany said, as he placed the muzzle against his right temple. "This is the way I'll kill myself some day."

He pulled the trigger and dropped to the floor dead. Lizek was held at the Hinman Street Station as a witness before the Coroner today.

TRADES ASSEMBLY IS HARD UP.

Unable to Pay a Delegate's Expenses—Voting a la Australia.

The Trades Assembly at its meeting yesterday was unable to provide funds to send one delegate to the State Federation of Labor, which meets at Alton Nov. 10. The Financial Secretary announced that there was only $30 in the treasury and bills payable to more than wipe it out. The assembly was saved by several delegates offering to attend at their own expense. The assembly decided to have one representative in the federation. It took over two hours to select the delegate by the Australian ballot system. Then six more votes were found to have been cast than there were delegates who voted. An uproar followed, amid which charges of stuffing the ballot-box were made, but the offenders could not be discovered, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was called to remove several of the delegates from the hall, so great was the uproar. Samuel Ratz of Cigarmakers' Union No. 16 was elected the delegate.

MISS ROXANNA WENTWORTH TO WED.

She Will Marry Clarence Bowen of the New York "Independent."

The engagement is announced of Miss Roxanna Wentworth to Mr. Clarence Bowen of Brooklyn. Miss Wentworth is the daughter and heiress of the late "Long John" Wentworth, the figure famous in the legendary stories and all early history of Chicago.

Clarence Bowen is the son of Henry C. Bowen, editor of the New York *Independent*. The groom-elect has for some time past been the managing editor of the same paper. He was one of the youngest men to receive the degree of Ph. D. from Yale, graduating with high honors, and subsequently returning to take a post-graduate course. After his graduation Mr. Bowen traveled in Europe several years before his connection with the *Independent*.

Mr. Bowen is a well-known factor in Brooklyn society. His home is with his father in the spacious mansion on Willow street on the crest of Brooklyn Heights. Relatives of Miss Wentworth confirmed the engagement as announced yesterday evening, but stated that no date has yet been announced for the marriage.

FOUND DEAD IN THE CONGRESS HOTEL.

Michael Dorst's Sudden Demise—A Railroad Fatality—Other Accidents.

Michael Dorst was found dead in his bed at the Congress Hotel, No. 322 State street, yesterday afternoon. He was over 50 years old and a bricklayer. Saturday night he went to his room at 8 o'clock and the door was forced by Officer O'Donnell at 4 o'clock yesterday. A package containing morphine and a cup containing a mixture of the drug on his table indicated the manner of his sudden death.

Late Saturday night the body of a man supposed, from letters on his person, to be P. J. Leahey of Fond du Lac, Wis., was discovered on the Chicago and Northwestern railway tracks near Fullerton avenue. He had been run over and killed by a passing train.

Jacob Miller, a laborer employed upon the new building being erected at Randolph and Union streets, who fell from the sixth to the first floor, fracturing his skull, died at the County Hospital yesterday.

The remains of the unknown woman who was killed by a Chicago and Northwestern train at Austin Saturday were identified yesterday as those of Mrs. Carrie Lindrin of No. 268 Armitage avenue.

HE LONGS FOR THE PRODIGAL SON.

John Crokin's Efforts to Find His Wandering Boy.

John Crokin of No. 352 Jackson boulevard wishes to learn the whereabouts of his son James, who disappeared five years ago. John Crokin was for many years engaged in the bakery and confectionery business on Desplaines street and was burned out at the time of the great fire. He removed to St. Louis and opened a provision store in the Biddle Market under the firm name of John Crokin & Son. Several years later James, who was a favorite son, was taken into the firm, and managed the business so ably that he was soon given entire charge. He was a good businessman, steady, sober, and industrious, and his father reposed the utmost confidence in him. In 1886 he became intimate with a set of young men with plenty of funds and few cares, and gradually James became impregnated with their love of pleasure.

As a consequence he gave less attention to his business. His father finally saw that some action must be taken to reclaim his boy and sent him to relatives in Montana. The rough life did not suit James and he returned in a few weeks to St. Louis. He was then sent to friends in Chicago and after remaining here for a short time disappeared, and though the family have made every attempt to find him all search has been fruitless. The father was aging rapidly, but with the assistance of a younger son and his daughter attempted to manage the business, but the guiding hand which had brought it to success was no longer at the helm and the place was sold out two years ago, the family returning to Chicago.

John Crokin is now 78 years old, daily growing feeble in strength and eyesight, and he wishes to see his boy before his death. He is making one last effort to find his son by advertising in the papers in the hope that the wanderer may see it and return.

SUNDAY GUESTS AT THE BIG HOTELS.

Some of the Strangers Who Are Within Chicago's Gates.

Following were among yesterday's hotel arrivals:

Richelieu—H. G. Forse, U. S. A., Fort Keogh, Mont.; Henry C. Dodge and C. A. Kidder, Boston.

Wellington—P. S. Woodrupp, St. Paul; H. W. Tenney, Boston; J. H. Duncan, Terre Haute.

Tremont—George L. Miller, Baltimore; G. W. Palfrey, Boston; J. A. Johnston, Duluth; John A. Platt, Providence.

Sherman—Prof. Macdonald, Melbourne, Australia; J. A. Jackson, Detroit; the Rev. P. J. Byrne, St. Louis; E. A. Day, New York.

Leland—W. C. Coleman, Burlington; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Eastman, Albany; M. Brunner, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hilton, Seattle.

Palmer—George F. Merry, Dayton, O.; J. T. De Mills, Cincinnati; J. H. Robinson, Paterson, N. J.; D. D. McCurdy, Washington.

Grand Pacific—C. F. Sibley, St. Paul; W. H. Eustis, Minneapolis; F. M. Hubbell, Philadelphia; A. L. Engle, Cincinnati; John H. Luning, San Francisco.

Auditorium—Dr. J. H. Closson, Philadelphia; Samuel Hunt, Cincinnati; E. Petit, Paris; Edward Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. S. and C. L. Wright, Oswego; Fergus Ferguson, Glasgow.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A Working-Girls' Meeting.

Miss Florence Balgarnie of London, England, addressed a large meeting of workinggirls under the auspices of the Woman's Trade Union League of Chicago at Emerson Hall, No. 45 Randolph street, last evening. Miss Balgarnie is a delegate to the National Council of Women at Washington from the British Woman's Temperance Association and the Woman's Trade Union Assembly of London. She has also been chosen a delegate to the W. C. T. U. convention at Boston. The subject of her address was "The English Working Girl," and included an account of the organization of trade unions among English factory women, and portrays the life of the working-girls there.

Meeting of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.

A mass-meeting of clothing cutters and trimmers was held at Lodge Hall No. 5, 87 Madison street, yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the recently organized Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Association of Chicago. The purpose of the meeting was to interest members of the trade in the new organization and to pass the platform upon which the further action of the association is to be based. William Yindrick presided, and speeches were made by Daniel Edward Ryan and L. Kallen explaining the purpose of the new organization and the plans for future work. Afterwards 150 new members were added to the rolls.

Funeral of J. H. Richardson.

The funeral of J. H. Richardson, the colored man who originated the idea of giving free lunches in saloons in Chicago, took place yesterday. Services were held in the Quinn Chapel, Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jenifer. Years ago Richardson conceived the idea and at first furnished the full lunch counter quota to only first-class saloons. He afterward extended his trade until it covered many of the lower saloons. He leaves a large fortune which at his request will be given to Quinn Chapel, the new colored church at Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue.

His World-Wide Panacea.

M. Dematkin of New York delivered an address on "Socialism and Trades Unions" before the Socialists in Waverly Hall yesterday afternoon. His inspection of the industrial horizon revealed to him only ominous clouds. But revolution of the social system and abolition of capital, taxation, individualism, usury, profit, competition, and the distinctive features of the present social and economic régime were in his view the only hopeful events in prospect. And these, he predicted, were certain to come to pass. The tendency of the present system, he argued, was to starve the workingman. Socialism only could remedy the evil tendencies of the time.

In Memory of Irish Martyrs.

The committee appointed by the Irish Nationalists of Chicago to make arrangements for the proper observance of Nov. 23, the anniversary of the hanging of the Manchester martyrs—Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien—met at No. 56 State street yesterday. The several subcommittees reported satisfactory progress. It was reported that Farwell Hall had been secured and that the speakers would be ex-Senator James W. Duncan and Judge Marcus Cavansugh.

How Poverty May Be Abolished.

Alfred B. Westrup lectured before the Chicago Secular Union at Fort Dearborn Hall, No. 181 West Madison street, last evening. His subject was "The Conflict Between the Real and the Imaginary." He advanced the theory that mental and physical diseases were the effects of poverty, and affirmed that poverty was a unnatural and artificial condition, and traced its origin to the monopoly of land and of the medium of exchange—money.

For a World's Fair Exhibit.

A marine concert will be given at Central Music Hall Dec. 12 to aid in securing $50,000 for the lake marine display at the World's Fair. The Rockford Watch company's band will furnish the music. The plan of the exhibit is to have a large ship built and anchored at the World's Fair. It will contain models of ships, steamers, tugs, and everything of interest used in marine business on the lakes and Western rivers.

That's Another Story.

Otto Tischer of No. 827 North Robey street, who was taken out of the river at the Rush street bridge last Thursday, reported to the police yesterday that he had not been robbed, as was at first thought, and pushed into the water. He said he started to cross the Rush street bridge when he lost control of his horse and drove into the river. He sprang out of his buggy and was pulled out by a watchman.

Church Dedicatory Services.

Dedicatory services were held yesterday in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church on Englewood near Wentworth avenues. The new pastor, the Rev. W. R. Goodwin, D. D., officiated at the morning and evening services, while the Rev. Axtell preached in the afternoon. The church is a frame edifice 70x50 feet, and was purchased some months ago from the congregation of the Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church.

Fire Causes $1,000 Loss.

A small fire in the big frame building at Canal and Polk streets at 11 o'clock last night caused a second alarm to be sent in. Fire started from the engine room and ran quickly to the roof. The loss is $1,000. The building is occupied by the Chicago Bank and Office Fixture company and John Arndt, furniture manufacturer.

Has a Bullet in His Back.

John Kelleher shot and badly wounded John Ryan yesterday on Union avenue. Both men are well known to the police. They had attended a Halloween dance together and at its conclusion started for home. At Thirty-fifth street they quarreled and Kelleher shot Ryan in the back. Ryan's condition is serious.

Lucy Parsons Speaks to Anarchists.

Lucy Parsons addressed a meeting of 150 Anarchists and Socialists at No. 222 West Twelfth street yesterday afternoon on what she termed "A Drift of Thought." The Anarchists of the city will go to Waldheim next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the death of the Anarchists.

Items.

Mary Streeter, wife of Capt. Streeter, was locked up Saturday night for making a disturbance at the West Madison street carrousel.

The quasi criminal calender has been issued and there will be a general call of cases in the docket today in Branch No. 3 of the Criminal Court.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS

THE REV. H. A. DELANO TALKS OF GOOD AND BAD JOURNALISM.

Daily Newspapers a Power for Good or Evil, Just as the Readers Desire—Prof. Swing Discourses on Sentiment—Reason and Theology Discussed by Dr. Thomas—Sermon by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith—Services at Other Chicago Churches.

The Rev. H. A. Delano last evening in the First Baptist Church, Evanston, preached the fifth sermon of his series on "Brain and Brawn Workers." His subject for last evening's discourse was "Journalism, Good and Bad." He said:

Yesterday newspaperdom was a sober realm; today it is lively enough. Yesterday there were but a few of them: the few were photographs of past events, soberly told and little discussed. Today my journal is a preacher, lawyer, physician, explorer, artist, mechanic; it is a court, a trial, a Judge, and a jury. It is a political arena where political combats are fought and a ring where the brutal instincts of men find room to "fight to a finish." It is a record of the world's twenty-four-hour happenings, and thus a kind of "speed register" for all events, sad or gay. It is a pulpit and a forum. It is a platform orator, an actor, a circus, a religious convention, baseball game, and a solemn judge.

It pierces many a sham, exposes many a villainous scheme, and outwits the cunning of many a knave. But it has too often bespattered the ermine of the innocent and pure in its mad eagerness for sensation. One low, contemptuous sheet in a city or community has lowered the whole standard, and compelled many a noble paper to become truculent, pandering, and mean beyond its poorest ideal. And yet the fault, as in the case of the saloon, the question of Sunday-keeping, and scores of other things, is primarily with the public. Beer, whiskies, or wines were not manufactured but for the demand.

I know of no power this side the throne, or God-incarnate men, that equals the power of a great daily newspaper. I put it almost first in the wielding of influence and the moulding of sentiment. But alas, it has demonstrated more than once that even in and about a city like New York a religious daily, or even a moral "reform daily," cannot live. O, Christians, it is a long, wide, deep chasm between theory and practice in these things. The cause of this great newspaper evil is in the hearts of an indifferent, easy-going, and sometimes conscienceless people. The secular journal of today stands ready to wait upon you. It waits your demand. Often, indeed, it informs you that you can reform it when you desire. The newspaper will not be greatly reformed until its reader is reformed.

If John Sullivan is having more attention paid him than President Harrison by an admiring public he will have more space in the daily than the Chief Executive. Give your paper opportunity, however, and you shall see how alert it is.

A Chicago paper published the revised version of the New Testament before many of the Bible societies got at it, and yet I have never heard that some rich churchman made that paper a gift in recognition of this large missionary work.

It is not perfect, but this daily I am speaking of is a great power. It is not a preacher, but when a man has something to say about something the world cares for it will preach for him. Nothing is infallible about it except the man who thinks he could edit it and who never does, because he hasn't the brains or the money. The daily is growing better and better, I think.

Let us help it. It has explored the polar regions, penetrated Africa, opened highways for the missionary, exposed cruelties and wrongs, voiced freedom's exalted notes, thundered "On to Richmond!" until the world heard and reformed its abuses, lifted unheard-of geniuses, artists, poets, and teachers into the light of a nation's grateful recognition, and became the friend of friendless men. I see in it the mighty arm of a free republic that shall wield for days to come a purer, truer, nobler strength for a people whose righteousness and truth shall maintain it and support it in the march of the centuries toward goodness, virtue, and peace.

PROF. SWING ON SENTIMENT.

"Man a Worshiper" the Topic for an Interesting Sermon.

"Man a Worshiper" was the topic on which Prof. David Swing preached yesterday. Reasoning power in man, he said, led him to the belief in God, but never to the sentiment and emotion of religion. When reason led him up to the fact that God existed his sentiment requested him to become a worshiper. Society in years gone by had made God appear cruel and merciless. It would have painted the lily black and darkened the rainbow had it had the power. But now man need not go to the house of worship in fear and trembling. He should make it a path of roses. In this age of thought, invention, and science sentiment appeared to be dying out. Men were becoming ashamed of emotion. This age had made the most learned men of history, but they were cold as they were learned. Poets were becoming scarce. Among the sentiments which appeared to be dying out was that of home. Millions of families were moving each year, changing their homes. Naturally they couldn't sing "Home, Sweet Home" with any sentiment. Which home would they mean? The home of last year, the year before, or six years ago? The loss of sentiment made men put their songs of sorrow and grief in the mouths of Southern negroes and children. Man was greatest when he was a sincere worshiper. To be a sincere worshiper a man need not retire to the cloister and wear sackcloth or wear the garb of a minister. Atheism might be pardonable, and in some minds unavoidable, but it could never be beautiful. Man must not let the church stand between him and religion. Sometimes it might help him, but he should never let the teachings of the church come between him and Christ.

MRS. HANNAH WHITALL SMITH.

Sermon Before the Society of Friends on Practical Christianity.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith addressed the Society of Friends at the chapel on Twenty-sixth street, between Indiana and Prairie avenues, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Corinthians, iv., 6, was taken as a text: "For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ."

What was needed in this present day, she said, was to see the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. There were three kinds of Christianity, according to a speaker she had heard, the tunneling kind, the kind that meandered, and the flying kind. The first kind got through in the hardest manner possible, the second kind meandered round, finding the easiest way, while the last named simply flapped its wings and flew over. The sort of Christian who belonged to the latter class was the one that was to be commended. Christians should not go through life with their eyes turned upwards, they should go along through life doing the work that fell to their lot and worship God in a sincere manner. It did no good to go to church and become religious and then come home cross and out of temper. That was not the way to reach the higher life.

The true Christians need not let their thoughts of God eclipse all other thoughts. They were none the worse for remembering the need for something to eat and for winter clothing.

ALL SAINTS' DAY SERVICES.

Sermon of Bishop McLaren at Trinity Episcopal Church.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, was thronged yesterday morning. The services were commemorative of All Saints' day. A vested choir, consisting of forty-three voices, formed an attractive feature of the occasion. It was the first appearance of the choir in Trinity church. The musical program was elaborate. Bishop McLaren preached the sermon. He said:

The church today pays the tribute of her praise to those who served God steadfastly to the end. They are the heroes and martyrs of faith. The memory of those who have departed this world! Is is an impressive thought. The years that have gone into silence! You feel it when you enter the home and recall the absent. As I look over this congregation I compare it with the one I saw here nearly sixteen years ago. How many faces now here were here then? How many now absent are tenants of the grave? Memory comes back to us all, and the music of life, with its many tones, sometimes a heart-song, has died away in silence. We bend our heads to catch some message of love, and then comes silence, silence, and it has never been broken. Though they are a majority they have no voice in our affairs. Though they know all things they speak not. But if their voices are to be forever silent the world had better give up this hypocrisy called music, and the church had better dismiss choristers, or have them sing the dismal song of the raven, "Nevermore, nevermore." The service here today is new, but the voices are the same. I deprecate any music which would lower the spiritual reflections of the congregation.

REASON AND THEOLOGY DISCUSSED.

Dr. Thomas' Discourse on the Relations of the Two—Moral Training.

"When the Son of Man cometh shall he find faith on the earth?" was the text chosen by Dr. Thomas as the subject of his discourse yesterday morning at McVicker's Theater. The preacher said:

There is no dispute between faith and reason. Both seek the same end. The office of reason is to find out what is true, and truth ascertained is faith. No one should be asked to believe the unreasonable. It is proper that faith should transcend reason, but such a faith must be in the line of the rational. The mind is in itself rational. Existing germinally, the rational power must be unfolded along the lines of life. So do we find in different peoples the different states of reason. The more a man knows the more he believes. Men find that nature is a great truth to be trusted. Hence there will always be faith of some kind in the world. There are many things we are glad to believe and there are others we should rather not believe. Just so long as there are wasting epidemics, cruel wars, poverty, sickness, and suffering we must believe in the unpleasant.

In this century we find a hundred sects, each reading the same Bible and each finding therein a new and to themselves an only way to interpret it. But we find men no longer able to believe in total depravity, original sin, and eternal damnation. It is the dawn of an era in which never before did men so believe in reason, never so much in charity. The heart of the world is in love with the real Christ. There is no need of enactments and councils to make right a duty or obligation. The ending of the nineteenth century closes one of the world's great eras. The trouble is that men are compelled to doubt on account of the difficulties put into religion by so-called theologians. It is not the absence of moral training but the presence of it that is making unbelievers of many. But the theologists, and that is a good word, are beginning to modify a little. They confess there may be some few who were not born damned.

New West Side Mission.

A new mission was opened last night at No. 95 Desplaines street. The rooms have been handsomely furnished. The district is one in which there is considerable material for a mission to work on. The opening exercises consisted of pleasant vocal and instrumental numbers, addresses by Miss Gorman, Mrs. Margaret L. Shepard, Miss Mary Jones, and a number of others. The women talk of opening in connection with their meeting reading-rooms so as to attract the unfortunate or vicious of the neighborhood.

Opening the Revival Season.

The revival season was opened yesterday at Centenary Church, the house of worship being well filled at the various services. At 11 o'clock, in the presence of many children, Prof. Miller spoke, followed by Dr. Bolton in a sermon on the subject "Feeding the Multitude." At 3 and 8 p. m. Evangelist Potter made brief addresses. There will be services today at 3, 7:30, and 8 o'clock p. m.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

Encroachments Were by the South and Justified by Northern Doughfaces.

Richmond (Va.) *Times*: We are sorry to see that Mr. Watterson, in the letter which was written by him for the Atlanta *Constitution* in eulogy of the character of the late Henry W. Grady, so far overlooks the true facts of history as to permit himself to refer to the bloody contest between the States as "politicians' war." This was a Homeric nod in the great Kentucky editor, for he has shown too often and on too many trying occasions his loyalty to the South to be suspected of a weak and cowardly truckling to the Northern sentiment as to the origin of the late strife. It is to be regretted, however, that a man who is considered in many respects to be a leading and representative public man of the South should allow himself to use an expression which only exhibits the grossest ignorance or a conscious perversion of history.

To describe the war between the States as a politicians' war is just as far from the truth as to attribute its precipitation to the work of a few political conspirators.

The war was neither a politicians' war nor a conspirators' war. It was a war of great principles, of antagonistic ideas of government, of opposing social and economic systems. [Slavery vs. Freedom.] It was, as Seward very justly said, an irrepressible conflict, a conflict not to be evaded and not to be prevented. It was a conflict of great sections, diverse in interests and traditions and feelings and largely in blood.

When the first gun was fired in the bombardment of Fort Sumter forces were exploded which had been gathering strength for generations. It was an elemental strife in which the figures of individuals, even when invested with the august majesty of a Lee or the flaming glory of a Jackson, sank into obscurity.

Study the origin of the influences that led to the war, their subsequent development and expansion, like the cloud that hangs upon the edge of the horizon, which gradually spreads until it blackens with the darkness of night the whole face of the sky, and the politicians who represented the South in the prolonged contest over slavery and the Territorial and States rights involved in the question, seem, with the single exception of Mr. Calhoun, to have been mere pigmies, great as many of them were, as compared with the stupendous popular forces which controlled and directed them.

Never was there a movement in history which had a more unanimous support from a people than the movement in the South which resulted in secession. The insults, encroachments, and robberies of forty years had welded them into a compact political body, animated for all substantial purposes by one sentiment, one feeling, one interest. [This is all bosh. The encroachments were by the slave oligarchy on the North and condoned and justified by Northern doughfaces.] To speak, therefore, of the war as a politicians' war, so far as the South is concerned, is a flippancy unworthy of any man who has the slightest regard for his reputation.

How the Ancients Telegraphed.

The ancient Greeks and Romans practiced telegraphy with the help of pots filled with straw and twigs saturated in oil, which, being placed in rows, expressed certain letters according to the order in which they were lighted; but the only one of their contrivances that merits a detailed description was that invented by a Grecian General named Æneas, who flourished in the time of Aristotle, intended for communication between the Generals of an army. It consisted of two exactly similar earthen vessels filled with water, each provided with a cock that would discharge an equal quantity of water in a given time, so that the whole or any part of the contents would escape in precisely the same period from both vessels.

On the surface of each floated a piece of cork supporting an upright marked off into divisions, each division having a certain sentence inscribed upon it. One of the vessels was placed at each station and when either party desired to communicate he lighted a torch, which he held aloft until the other did the same as a sign that he was all attention. On the sender of the message lowering or extinguishing his torch each party immediately opened the cock of his vessel, and so left it until the sender relighted his torch, when it was at once closed. The receiver then read the sentence on the division of the upright that was level with the mouth of the vessel, and which, if everything had been executed with exactness, corresponded with that of the sender, and so conveyed the desired information. The first electric telegraph at all deserving the name was invented by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone and was laid on the London and Blackwell railway in June, 1837.—*Spare Moments.*

The Countess Sold Dignities and Titles.

The true cause of the seizure of the papers of the Countess von Hacke within an hour or two after her death has at length become public. It appears that the numpbacked little lady, who was grand mistress of the household of the late Empress Augusta, and her most trusted attendant, had made use of her confidential position at court to embark in a business of selling dignities and titles, identically in the same manner as the similarly deformed Mme. Limousin at Paris, the scandal created thereby bringing about the fall of President Grévy. The confederates of Countess Hacke were Chief of Police Greiff and Councilor Manche, who was formerly the holder of a high office under Emperor William II.

The entire scandal was brought to light the other day by an action on the part of a manufacturer named Thomas to recover a portion of the money which he had advanced to Councilor Manche and the Countess Hacke for the purpose of obtaining for him the title of Imperial Councilor.

The amount involved was about $8,000, and when, in consequence of some stain in the career of the applicant, it became impossible to accord him the title which he was so eager to obtain, the confederates declined to return him the purchase money, which, in fact, they had already spent. Manche, as well as Greiff, has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor, and a heavy fine was also imposed in each instance.—*New York Recorder.*

Serious Offenses Against Royalty.

"He is a fine-looking fellow," said an Austrian lady not long ago, as she looked at his Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in his carriage. Her remark reached the ear of the public prosecutor, who, deeming the word "fellow" disrespectful, ordered her arrest, and she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The lady was rich enough to be able to appeal to the Supreme Court in Vienna, which ordered her release. When the Emperor of Austria recently visited Reichenberg, a woman who was kept out of a street through which the Emperor was to drive grew impatient and exclaimed, "Es ist zu dumm!" (it is too stupid). She was instantly arrested for contempt of royalty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In Austria it is an indictable offense to neglect saluting the Emperor when he appears in public. A few weeks ago a university student in Vienna was arrested for this offense of omission. He only got off by pleading that the sight of the Emperor so dazed him that he lost all his presence of mind.

HONOR TO DUTY'S SONS.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE THREE DEAD NEWSPAPER MEN.

Beautiful and Impressive Ceremonies at Grace Episcopal Church—Sermon by the Rector, Dr. Locke—The Oration of Luther Laflin Mills—Unostentatious and Simple Services—An Elaborate Musical Program Rendered by the Large Choir.

The memorial service at Grace Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon for Leonard Dane Washburne, Frederick Williamson Henry, and Frank Hauter McCafferty, held under the auspices of the Press club of Chicago, was a beautiful and impressive one. Fifteen hundred people had gathered to do honor to their memories. The musical program was elaborate, but except for this the service was simple and unostentatious.

The processional was rendered by Organist Henry B. Roney as the full-surpliced choir marched down the aisle singing "When Our Heads Are Bowed in Woe." The burial anthem was sung by the priest and choir, followed by the lesson from Corinthians II. The soprano solo, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," was sung by Master Carl Asp. After the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," came the sermon by the rector.

A picture of love striving to ward off death was beautifully depicted by Dr. Locke in his peroration. Love stood in a doorway and was fighting to keep the awful enemy out. But death, all-powerful, pressed past him and secured the prize. So it was with the three young men whose untimely departure from life their friends and companions mourned. They were suddenly confronted by death. They had no power to resist. The shock was felt not alone by their friends, but by the entire country.

The world might look upon death as the end of all things with hopeless despair. But not so in the church. There it was considered in the light of an usher to another, better, and brighter world, where friends met friends who had gone before. A world where the Christian could see his departed loved ones beckoning him to come.

Death was ever present, a sort of film which divided the present from the hereafter. The preacher did not know what the future world looked like, but he could dream of it and hope for a grand and noble world filled with music and all that could make the heart glad. A place where all found rest from hard toil. A place of peace and happiness and brotherly affection with Christ for king. An inscription on a tomb described it in these words: "Who never rested here rests."

Henry Cassidy sang "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," accompanied by the full choir, and followed by the beautiful anthem: "God Shall Wipe Away All Tears."

Oration of Luther Laflin Mills.

The oration by Luther Laflin Mills was in brief as follows:

Oct. 15, 1891, to three young men, Leonard Dane Washburne, Frederick William Henry, and Frank Hunter McCafferty, together sailing in the sunshine of life, came the storm-wind of sudden death and hurried them away—brave new ships that went down too early in the inevitable flood. The memory of their characters and private lives is held with love by those who knew them well. The church bells have sounded their funerals; the men of a sacred calling have spoken the consolations of religion; the grave for them is closed; their souls are with their God. Humanity's best chord was touched when these young men died. The pathos of the silent, faithful man, of him who does his deed for the deed's sake, finds its response in the universal heart. And here we come to pay our reverence to the dead on this solemn day and in this sacred place with speech and song and prayer. Seldom is the personality of the reporter seen by the crowd. His is the profession wherein the individual is hidden in his work. More closely allied to the mind and heart of the great mass of men than any other calling, journalism presents to men a daily literature whose authors are anonymous to its readers. The millions read, and know not and think not of the individual brain, the tireless labor, the philosophy, the scholarship, the judgment, the philanthropy of the personalities that create it. We are here, this day, in honor of three departed youths; to most, nameless; to the few, friends. But they were honest youths, types of a noble calling, ardent, ambitious, faithful, earnest, sinking self in service, content to toil for the toil's sake.

We meet in a sacred place and on a solemn day, and it is well. The sanctuary is grander than the street; the Sabbath better than the week. We now together feel the throbbing of the air of the infinite hereafter and believe that this passing earthly human life is not the largest fact in the universe of God.

"Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping," composed for the occasion by Henry B. Roney, was sung by the choir, followed by the benediction and the recessional, "In the Light of God." Beethoven's "Marche Funebre" (12th sonata) was rendered by the organist as the gathering dispersed.

The Transfer of Power.

A momentous experiment has been successfully made at Frankfort-on-Main. Energy in the form of the electric current has been transformed from Lauffen on the Neckar to the electrical exhibition at Frankfort, a distance of some 108 English miles. The power is originally obtained from a turbine placed in a channel of the River Neckar. This turbine, which is of 300 horse-power, drives a "rotation current" dynamo, which converts the "energy" into the form of a combination of alternating currents. These currents are next "transformed" into a current of high pressure and small strength—the current which is sent on its hundredth-mile journey to Frankfort.

It is transmitted through three thin copper wires of no more than four mm. diameter. These wires are erected in the same way as ordinary telegraph lines. The poles to which they are attached are eight meters in height and placed at a distance of about sixty meters from one another. The number of poles employed amounts to about 3,000, and the necessary copper wire is of about 230 kilometers length and 60,000 kilogrammes weight. It may be noted in conclusion that the useful energy recovered at Frankfort is about 75 per cent of the energy expended in Lauffen. About a quarter is lost on the journey.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

Cost of the French Standing Army.

The French army estimates for 1892 amount to 676,821,577 francs, about 37,000,000 francs less than the sum voted in 1891. The total burden on the nation on account of the War Office, including military pensions and pensions granted by the Legion of Honor and the cost of constructing strategical railroads, amounts to 975,823,104 francs a year. Adding the expenses for the navy, amounting to 263,190,812 francs, the expenditure on French national defense is annually 1,138,823,910 francs. The German budget for 1891-'92 is 596,168,416 francs. On the other hand allowance must be made in the French estimates for the cost of the gendarmerie and items of secret expenditure, as well as the military expenses of Algeria and Tunis. The German budget is, in reality, nearly thirty millions higher than that of France. In five years the German budget has increased by 88,330,685 francs. In France the number of officers, surgeons, and military functionaries is 27,181. In Germany the corresponding numbers only amount to 26,575. In Germany the total strength of the army is 499,785 men; in France it is 510,601 men, showing a difference in favor of the latter of 10,816 men.—*Ex.*

How Serpents Move.

King Solomon acknowledged that there were "three things which are too wonderful for me—yea, four, which I know not," and one of these was "the way of a serpent upon a rock." For hundreds of years after the time of Solomon the snake's mode of progression remained a mystery. Latter-day men of science have learned that his snakeship's ribs furnish him with a means of progression. So, instead of having a pair or two pairs of "feet," they really have from 150 to 200 pairs. Aristotle thought that serpents had as many ribs as there are days in a month, but had he examined a python he would have readily detected his mistake, that species having 400. Snakes move in this way: Each vertebra supports a pair of ribs, which act like a pair of legs, the extremities being connected by a broad plate. The hind part of this plate is free, and when the ribs are moved forward that end is raised so that it takes hold of the surface underneath, even though it be glass, the straightening of the reptile propelling it forward.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The Demand for Dimes.

The Director of the Mint said yesterday that there was no longer any ground for complaint against the 10-cent pieces coined at the New Orleans mint, for the reason that the dimes now being coined at that mint are perfect in every detail. He said that it was only recently that they began the coinage of dimes at New Orleans, and it was natural that some of the pieces first turned out were not altogether perfect in finish. He added that this has all been changed, and the coinage is now above criticism. The department is making every effort to meet the continued heavy demand for dimes with every indication of success.—*Washington Post.*

Vaughan's—Flower Show Daily.
Chrysanthemums at Vaughan's seed store, 58 State

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents

BUILDING SHIPS THAT WON'T SINK.

Something New in the Construction of Government Vessels.

Philadelphia *Record:* In a big plant which the Franco-American Cellulose company of Philadelphia is constructing at Chestnut street wharf a new industry is to be established which, it is claimed, will almost revolutionize shipbuilding and make vessels unsinkable.

The company has obtained the Stokes wharf on the Schuylkill River and is there building a large plant, with a water front of 150 feet and a depth of 250 feet, which will be in operation within four weeks and which will employ fifty men.

Cellulose is manufactured from the fibres of cocoanut husks and has the property of absorbing eight times its weight of water. Its great utility in shipbuilding was discovered by a French naval officer, whose crew were firing at a target made of moistened cocoanut husks. When the marksmen examined their target they found that every perforation made by the bullets had closed, and this with so great rapidity that not the slightest scar could be found. This led to a series of tests conducted by the French Government, which proved that ships built with a lining of cellulose, as the new substance was called, would be practically unsinkable. Cellulose is now largely manufactured in France, under a French patent, and is used by the naval departments of Italy, Denmark, France, and England.

Through the efforts of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, the United States Government lately decided that, in the construction of its new men-of-war, cellulose should be used as a water-excluding material on condition that it was manufactured in this country. Accordingly a company was organized—the Franco-American Cellulose company of Philadelphia, of which the President is Alfred J. Ostheimer; the Secretary and Treasurer, William J. Ostheimer, and the General Manager, Emanuel Cheneau. This company obtained the American control of the French patent.

Four vessels are now being built for the government by the Cramps and others by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. In these vessels, between the outer shell of iron and the inner shell of wood, a lining of cellulose five feet wide and five feet deep will be introduced

SAFETY FILM

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND LODGE, No. 31, A. F. & A. M.—Stated meeting this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. Lodge Hall Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Samuel Bassett, from his late residence, 1,000 Wabash-av. Members from a distance will please notify the undersigned. By order of the W. M. JOHN P. BISSELL, Secretary. H. MASON, Master.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1891.

PERSONALS.

C. K. Birkett, who represents Fort Bend County, Texas, in the Legislature, has a farm, and now owns his old master's plantation.

Now that the late Mr. Tilden's relatives have been handsomely provided for it would be well to look after the interests of the dead statesman's fame. It is wholly unmarked now.

Lord Mansfield, whose death is likely to occur soon, is the old gentleman of 83 who "got" Junius's letter to the duke of Grafton, and Junius's style of writing to attack them should they resent his approach when the saloons would close. Often the "treating" habit is formed in this way.

Gov. Hogg of Texas has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the train robbers who recently near Queen City buried a negro man in death for murdering a white woman named Stephens.

Arran tomorrow several Democratic Governors can begin writing "ex" before their names in order to get accustomed to it gradually.

Mr. Blaine, who should find himself in the identical hole that Mr. Reid recently vacated, "has no use for the presidency of the United States."

It will be noted with quiet but deep satisfaction that Mr. Cleveland has not yet "turned the tables" to jot down the points the cook to him as fitting material for his forthcoming message to Congress.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* has deliberately brought upon itself two more libel suits for the damage amounting to $1 in each case. Donnelly is a man of vigorous health, with a prospect of five or thirty years more of life, and Ignatius is a man of vigorous health, with a prospect of ten or fifteen years more of life. Each of them is thereby justified in the belief that the paper has made reckless assertions which have damaged his reputation, and each of them will probably bring suit against the *Pioneer-Press* and gain enough to enable him to cripple the enemy very seriously.

It is said there are kept in Australia that are no larger than mustangs. Can it be that the animal has been misnamed, and that the station only makes him a bigger boy?

"Larry Jones" has settled down at last in a theater of his own at Pittsburg. This is fortunate for the country at large, but it is a little rough on the Pittsburgers.

The Democratic party of Ohio has not dared to look an honest dollar in the face since the campaign began.

Cincinnati would much prefer that Childs's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition be a permanent one, but there is no hope that it will be made lastingly by United States soldiers and sailors would lack symmetry and completeness.

Norraman made its entry in its usual Johnson, L. Sullivan style.

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CHILI'S TREACHEROUS CONDUCT.

The Democratic and Tributary Assault on the Administration.

A special from Valparaiso to the *World* gives the following account of the attack on our sailors:

Capt. Schley's men had been on board the Baltimore several months without liberty. When he arrived at Valparaiso he resolved that they should have a little fun. Therefore Capt. Schley sent 10 men ashore.

Their last hope is to stuff credulous voters with the idea that treachery on the part of the Republican leaders lost the Fair to New York City, and to make the election turn upon that issue. Democratic Mayor Gilroy and Democratic Comptroller Myers will Comptroller Democratic Mayor and Democratic Gilroy will Mayor Democratic and Comptroller Democratic

SPEECH OF LADY HENRY.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL CROWDED TO GREET THE TEMPERANCE WORKER.

The Englishwoman Delivers an Eloquent and Stirring Address on Total Abstinence—Outlining the Progress of the Work in Great Britain—A Plea to Mothers—The Platform Occupied by Many Local Leaders in the Anti-Liquor Movement.

Eight o'clock was the hour set for the meeting at Central Music Hall last evening, but within an hour after the doors had been thrown open every seat in the auditorium had been taken and the aisles and foyer packed. It was found necessary to close and bar the doors and station policemen to keep the besieging crowd in order. Not only did men and women plead to be admitted at the entrance on State street, but they also gathered at the side and stage entrances. The doorkeepers built bulwarks of defense and refused to hearken to any entreaties for admission.

In the hall the audience which greeted Lady Henry Somerset was an incentive to her best efforts and grandly she rose to the occasion. She is a pleasant-looking woman and her expressive face emphasized every word of a noble address. Her voice was strong and her enunciation clear, every word being audible in the remotest parts of the hall.

On the platform were seated many of the local leaders in the W. C. T. U., for the meeting was under the auspices of that organization. Among those present were: Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. S. S. Rounds, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mesdames L. A. Hagans, W. C. Warner, R. S. Wallace, H. V. Reed, Charles G. Davis, Hannah Whitall Smith, Leander Stone, Waedel, Carse, Briggs, Jordan, Misses Julia Ames, Mary Allen West, Alice Bond, and Frances Willard, who was Chairman.

After prayer by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith a trio, comprising Miss Mattie Gordon, Miss Eliza Scorel, and Miss Effie Scorel of Nashville, Tenn., sang "Jesus, the Light of the World." Miss Frances Willard then stepped to the stand, which was draped in the colors of England and the United States, and introduced the speaker of the evening, Lady Henry Somerset, the leader of the temperance movement in Great Britain. The appearance of this gifted woman was the signal for an outburst of applause, and some minutes elapsed before the greeting had subsided sufficiently to permit her to proceed with her address.

After the address the audience sang "Rock of Ages" and was then dismissed with a benediction by Mrs. Hannah Whiteall Smith.

Lady Henry's Address.

Lady Henry prefaced her remarks with a eulogy of Miss Willard and her associates in the temperance cause in this city. She continued:

Since I came to this great city, a city of marvelous growth, this wonderful Chicago, which is well named the "City of Power," one thing has struck me more than anything else—it is the magnificent temperance temple consecrated to the power of woman. When that figure of a woman with upturned face greets the morning sun I think many homeless pedestrians on the street below will have a renewed hope and a new idea. They will see that the power of woman's love speaks out to all humanity and appeals to all the mothers of their native land.

I have been asked to tell some facts which I related before a Washington audience as to the awakening in England in temperance matters. Caste, family pride, and conditions have been broken down. If asked the cause of this change I should say that a dead, worthless Christianity has been supplanted by a Christianity of boundless love for humanity. The Christianity which came to save those who were lost has supplanted the Christianity of caste. The Christianity of Jesus Christ has no definition between the affairs of religion and those of secularism. It is in the polling-booth, the Senate, and the House of Commons as much as the church or the prayer meeting.

A few years ago the temperance cause in England was represented by what the leaders called a few fanatics, but the fanatics set themselves to the task of rooting out that which was deep in the social system of our land. Can you conceive a task more impossible and more hopeless? God stood back of them and they were sure to succeed. The cause has grown day by day until now it is a greater power in our land than all the leaders who sneered at its inception.

When Mr. Foster was passing the Education act he found less than 6 cents for education, while $2.25 per family was expended for strong drink. We were then told that education was going to be the great antidote. We now have free education and we have waited and waited but in vain for the antidote. Then we were told the Sunday-school would be the antidote for intemperance, but they found that out of 10,351 inmates of our prisons 6,572 had been attendants at our Sunday-schools.

Some time ago Lord Salisbury wrote an able article on housing the poor in our country, and with us this is a vital question, but he never uttered one word about the drinking habit. Mr. Chamberlain wrote on the same subject, but not one word on the traffic in strong drink, which is the basis of all the misery of the poor whom they thought to house. But today there is no political speech made either by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Balfour, or many others that the liquor question is not the leading topic.

How It Was Accomplished.

How was this all brought about? It was not accomplished except by a great struggle.

When the Conservative government brought forth its Closing bill I, with others interested in the cause, went to the House of Commons night after night. Now our law is one permitting the granting of licenses from year to year. To change this petition after petition came from all parts of the country. They were sneered and laughed at, but as I listened to the wording of these petitions I knew they were written in the very blood of those who sent them. We organized, we spoke, we pleaded, but above all we prayed, and there came a day when the great democratic sentiment of England forced the existing government to withdraw the clauses by which it proposed to forever endow the liquor traffic. [Applause.]

It is one of the incidents of the liquor traffic in our country that the large brewers, having agreed among themselves, furnished the liquor for each town and also furnished the men to sell it. These men are paid so much for their services and the profits turned over to the millionaire brewers. We were told that our temperance crusade would ruin some but the publican, but it was who were behind the scenes—and it is sometimes advantageous to be behind the scenes—knew that it was the millionaires and not the publicans that would suffer. It was the people that had to pay. It was the starving wife and the poor children who had to suffer most.

Mr. Gladstone recently said that the high license system of England is a calamity to any nation. It has taken Mr. Gladstone just sixty years to find this out. [Applause.] I recall the great Southampton election, which turned upon the vote of the liquor traffic. Sir William Vernon Harcourt must have had a wonderful dream the night prior to the election, for when he awoke the following morning and found that the liquor interests had been defeated he immediately became a total abstinence convert.

Lady Somerset then read from a publication the interview with the Rev. Frank M. Bristol in which he criticised the Woman's Christian Temperance Union because of its political activity, and continued:

I know little about American politics, but as I read these words I thought you must have some wonderful people in Chicago when the brewery interests displayed such marvelous self-sacrifice as to publish an interview in which their total annihilation within twenty years is predicted. Such self-sacrifice carries my mind back to a time in our own contest when we heard words marvelously like these. We found these organs in England confessing our efforts for local option because local option means sometimes prohibition. Whether our American friends become politically active or otherwise they should take courage and wait the twenty years, at which time the breweries will be annihilated. Nothing has surprised the thinking people of the world so much as the attitude of the workingclasses in our country. They told us: "You will rob the poor man of his beer," but I have always found the poor man only too glad to have the temptation taken away from him. Ten and twenty thousand miners have protested against the traffic.

The Horrors of Whitechapel Street.

You cannot go down our great thoroughfare, Whitechapel street, without feeling in every fiber of your nature the awful calamity of strong drink; and in every one of these places the drinks are served by young girls. A few weeks ago I should have said thank God no such thing is true of America, but I have recently read in a New York paper that English girls were to be imported for this very purpose. I appeal to you as fathers, as mothers, as American citizens not to permit it. There is no sweating system that has caused more misery than our barmaids in England. How after hour they stand there serving out that which makes them degraded. As I have seen those men and women in these ginshops I have looked up to heaven time after time and said: "Lord, let it be said of me, She has done what she could to save them." [Sensation.]

In my researches in this country I can thank God for one thing. You have sober women. In England we have women who have dragged their names down to degradation.

I was called to care for a thin, wan, little child in the Whitechapel district whose mother drank day after day, and as the little one toddled home with a few hard-earned pennies in her tiny hand with which to purchase a night's rest in the Salvation Army booth the wretched mother robbed them from her, took every rag from her back, pawned them for drink, and left her child half-naked, and hungry in the streets of London. I went to her home where she should be cared for. I could not resist the temptation that it was but one brand from the burning of the thousands in London's streets.

I do not have to plead to you tonight to know what it means to have a home like that.

When I came to this city it was interesting to hear of the great Keeley cure. Miss Willard tells me it may be of inestimable benefit, and I thank God for that. But, my friends, we want something that will touch the hearts of all men. We bless God that he has put it in the mind of even one man to bring brightness and hope to many, but how do you propose to reach those who cannot go to Dwight? Until every saloon is provided with the means of injecting this panacea for the great evil the many must continue to suffer. It seems to me we are a marvelously illogical people. We don't seem to reason that there is one who is better than a scientist, a great physician who is able to cure and able to save every drunkard, and that physician is Jesus Christ. I remember standing two or three years ago back in a little fisherman's hut away up in the northeastern part of Scotland. As I looked around his little cabin I observed a picture on the plaster-covered wall. It was a common print representing the Savior of the world with an inviting expression to those who are seeking comfort and consolation. Said the fisherman to me: "Would you like to know the history of that picture?"

History of a Picture.

The man had been an awful drunkard. He continued: "I came ashore one day and wandered into a saloon. Over the bar hung this picture. I was not drunk, but I said to the barkeeper will you sell me that picture. He thought I was mad, but I said that was no place for that picture. I turned all the money I had out of my pockets to pay for it and I took the picture home with me. I went to bed early, and the next morning as I entered this room that picture looked upon me so appealingly that I fell upon my knees and asked the Savior to take me out of my sins."

No prayer like that ever went up unanswered. Today he is the grandest man in that little Scottish village. I asked him if he had no struggle to overcome the drink habit. He answered: "When such a Savior comes into the heart he takes the appetite right out." Tonight that Savior is in this place; tonight he is prepared to take the drink habit right out of every burdened soul. He is greater than a scientist.

I cannot address a great audience like this without feeling we shall not meet again this side of eternity. I would say something to some soul here that may bear fruit in the great day when all must appear before the Lord Jesus Christ.

This question is not only political, not only social, but it is individual; not only what you as a nation will do, but what you as individuals will do.

O! friends, it is your individual experience that can tell you how to rescue your fellow man. I believe there is nothing on this earth that can touch the heart like individual experience. The one thing that costs most is that which has happened to ourselves.

I see before me a happy home with all that wealth and luxury and rank can give. I see two happy children come down to their dinner time after time and I see the happy father and mother laugh to see these children drink the wine set before them. At last it becomes known that something is wrong. I see the boy on his way to college and by and by I see him a sad and hopeless drunkard. I saw him at 23, all the beauty gone from his once fair face, and at 24 I saw him laid in a drunkard's grave. But the girl, she grew to the sweetest womanhood I ever saw, and had as a wife everything the world could give her, but by and by I saw a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand rise over and shadow that young life. I prayed with her. I wept with her. I implored her by all she held sacred to pause. Her reply was that if I became a total abstainer she would. I had never thought of that before. I hesitated. I said, "Let me think this thing over." I thought about it, and when I saw her again I told her I would do it to save her, but that it was too late. She said, "You are right: I cannot give this thing up." Tonight that home is broken up. The children know something is wrong with the mother, and the husband is heart-broken, and I know if I had not hesitated that day I might have saved that woman. With this experience, when God gave me a true light on this question, I told him I would go out and plead with men and women that they should battle with clouds which hang over their souls.

I plead with you tonight. I plead with you, mothers. Your sons are going out into life. They need your voice. It will come to them later as the voice of God. Christians, our highest pleasure today is to go out into the world and share some of the sorrows in the world. Are you doing his work today to lighten the sorrows and sins of those who are weary of the world? Take care lest one drop of the sacramental wine be spilled.

NOVEL USES OF ALUMINUM.

The German Government Orders 100 Tons of the New Metal.

Philadelphia *Record:* The award of one of the most novel contracts on record came to light in this city yesterday, when the firm of Parvin & Co., representatives of the Pittsburg Reduction company, announced that the German Government had sent over an order for 100 tons of aluminum, the metal which just now occupies the major part of the attention of metallurgists the world over. The Pittsburg company was not able to contract for the full amount, but immediately agreed to ship to Germany ten tons of the metal.

The awarding of this contract and the announcement of the purposes to which the aluminum is to be applied emphasize very strongly the commercial importance of the metal and hint at an approaching revolution in many branches of modern industry.

For some years past scientific men and practical chemists have been perfecting methods for securing aluminum from its ore at such a price as to make it of commercial value, and it is now claimed that it can be produced at a cost approximating to 50 cents a pound. With the cheapening of its manufacture has come an almost phenomenal multiplication of the uses to which it is put. The special advantages claimed for the metal are its extreme lightness—it weighs but a third as much as iron—and its non-corrosibility.

With these points in mind the German Government will use its big cargo of aluminum for army uniforms and accoutrements. The light, bright, gray metal will be employed for the trappings of the hussar regiments, ornaments on the helmets, canteens, sword scabbards and the like. Its lightness relieves the soldier of a burden, and its non-corrosiveness saves endless cleaning and polishing.

It is a rather remarkable fact that all the ore or clay from which this contract is to be filled comes from Germany. It exists in many parts of this country, but has not been worked.

Another apt application of the new metal to practical uses has recently been made in this city by H. Muhr & Sons, the jewelers. For the great airship under construction at Chicago aluminum bars were needed, and they were drawn by the Muhrs. The order called for a lot of tubes 8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter, and ¼ inch in thickness. They are to be used, it is said, instead of iron and steel as braces, the airship needing to be as light as possible in all its parts.

AN EXPERT'S USE OF THE LASSO.

How It Saved the Life of a Venturesome Woman.

Philadelphia *Times:* Mrs. Schmults of New Jersey visited Colorado last winter, and after many lesser excursions set her heart upon making the ascent of Pike's Peak. The hotel people and guides shook their heads. The thing could not be done. No one had been to the top since November. It would be necessary to take the old trail all the way, as the carriage road—to the Half-Way House—was completely blocked with snow. Finally a young guide, Steve Brown by name, undertook to see Mrs. Schmults safely up the mountain and down again. She rode a little Indian pony.

"It was wonderful," said Mrs. Schmults, "what intelligence the pony showed. In some places we had to pass between rocks where the space was so narrow that we had to slide through. In the worst places he planted his hoofs, which had been sharply shod, in a straight line, one after the other.

"It was enough to take one's breath away, on the edge of those sheer precipices, to look down into the valley thousands of feet below. The sensation is a peculiar one, for when you are on horseback you seem to be hanging out over the cliff. And another great rock rising on the other side of the trail does not increase your sense of security.

"Sometimes we were scrambling upward at an angle of 45°, or so it seemed, and again we descended to get around some great mass of rock that blocked the way. The air became more and more rarified, and my breath came quickly.

"The guide kept ahead on his mustang, looking back now and then to see how I was getting along. From the pommel of his saddle hung his lasso, and when I inquired its use he told that he often had to tie travelers round the waist with it on the descent to keep them from losing their seats.

"After we had got above the timber line, horses were scrambling up a very steep bit of the trail when my pony began to slip back on some loose gravel. I thought I was gone. If the pony lost control of himself we should certainly go down the mountain together.

"Steve heard the grating of the pony's hoofs and turned like a flash. The next instant his lasso was swinging about his head, and before I realized what was going on, it had settled over my head and pinioned my arms to my sides.

"With one turn of his wrist Steve pulled me from the pony, who relieved of his burden, quickly recovered his footing."

A Campaign Note.

"He is the best political speaker I ever heard."
"Indeed! What arguments did he use?"
"Arguments! He didn't use any arguments at all. He abused the other side."—*New York Press.*

AT THE HEELS OF HORSES

AMERICANS DRAGGED TO CHILEAN PRISONS BY POLICE OFFICERS.

Capt. Schley Makes a Full Report of the Affair to Secretary Tracy—Meager Defenses for the Pacific Coast in the Event of an Attack—No War Vessels and No Guns Available—A Proposition to Carry the War into South America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Navy Department news from Chile does not lessen the gravity of the situation. Capt. Schley's dispatch received today is confirmatory of all that has been heretofore told about the outrageous nature of attack on the men from the Baltimore. The attempt to make out that it was nothing more than a drunken sailors' row will hardly be kept up by the Chilean authorities. That task will be left to their apologists in the United States.

Capt. Schley, in his dispatch, gives details which were asked for by the Navy Department in a cable to him Friday. He recites the names of sailors and their experiences, which go to show the active participation of the Valparaiso police in the assault. Whether the document in Spanish which the men were required to sign was merely a statement that they had not taken part in the trouble is yet to appear. The dispatch was as follows:

Petty Officer Johnson, in whose arms Riggin was killed, declares that the act was done by the police guard. Apprentice Williams reports that he was arrested by a mounted policeman who placed catgut nippers around his prisoner's wrist and started his horse in a gallop, throwing Williams down. After that the policeman walked his horse. Coalheaver McWilliams was arrested and taken to prison with catgut nippers around his wrists and a lasso around his neck. He was bitten in the arm after arrest. Coalheaver Quigley, while trying to effect his escape from the mob, was struck with a sword by a police officer. Apprentice Talbot was arrested, catgut nippers were placed around his wrists, and on the way to prison he was struck repeatedly by police.

Dragged Unconscious to Prison.

Petty Officer Hamilton, dangerously wounded and unconscious, was dragged to prison. One of my people trying to make him comfortable was threatened with the butt of a musket and made to desist. My men in prison were examined secretly, although I sent an officer to the court to request authority to allow his presence. The request was denied on account of the proceedings being secret. Before their discharge my men were required to sign a paper, but before doing it Rhinehart asked the court official the meaning of the paper. He was informed that it was a mere form stating that the signer was not engaged in the trouble.

Two are dead, three dangerously wounded, and about fifteen are slightly injured. Surgeons believe the wounded are out of danger.

The seamen whose names are referred to in the above dispatch are as follows:

Boatswain's Mate Charles W. Riggin, 28 years old, enlisted at Teague Island, Pa., killed.
Apprentice Francis D. Williams, 19 years old, enlisted at Baltimore, Md.
Coalheaver Patrick McWilliams, 25 years old, enlisted at Boston, Mass.
Coalheaver Joseph Quigley, 29 years old, enlisted at New York.
Apprentice John W. Talbott, 20 years old, enlisted at New York.
Carpenter's Mate John Hamilton, dangerously wounded, 49 years old, enlisted at New York.

In addition to those mentioned above according to the dispatch previously received, the following were killed or injured.

Coalheaver William Turnbull, aged 23 years, enlisted at Boston, Mass., killed.
Coalheaver George Panter, aged 30 years, enlisted at Boston, Mass., wounded.
John H. Davidson, aged 24 years, enlisted at Norfolk, Va., wounded.

In view of the unsettled conditions in Chile, it is worth knowing that the future of the country is in the hands of three men, who form the "Junta de Gobierno." These men are Jorge Montt, Ramon Barres-Luco, and Waldo Silva.

There is a cabinet or provisional ministry, of which the most important member at present is Mr. Errasurez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He, like all the rest, is simply the mouthpieces of the Junta. Its members are said to be much of the same mind and to work together reasonably well.

They Hate Americans.

Behind them are three or four factions which have nothing in common except their hatred for Americans.

So long as Balmaceda was intrenched in power they could not make common cause against him, but when he was vanquished the dissensions began. These bickerings have thus far been kept from the public, though mutterings have been heard. The Liberals, so-called, swept the elections a fortnight ago, when the electors who will select a President were chosen, but opposition proved stronger than was looked for by the leading spirits. It has been given out that the Junta intends to have a civilian for President, and therefore neither Admiral Montt nor Gen. Canto, who led the insurgents in the field, is a candidate.

This, however, does not lessen the fierce rivalry of powerful families, who for generations have composed the governing oligarchy which was called the Republic of Chile. At one time Señor Don Augustin Edwards, a Valparaiso merchant of great wealth, was said to be the man. He had not actually joined the ranks of the Congressionalists, but he had furnished them money and had been persecuted by Balmaceda for it and his property confiscated by the dictator. Mr. Edwards, however, had been rash enough to show some gratitude for the protection which Minister Egan gave him, and this, it is said, made his selection unpopular.

That the Junta will be strong enough to name its man, whoever he may be, is probable. The question is how the great families who wanted some one else will take the selection made for them. Even Vicuna, who is on file and under the ban of the provisional government, has partisans who declare that he is the legally elected President.

Vicuna was chosen under the Balmaceda régime, and in due time would have claimed the Presidential chair had not the insurgents triumphed. At the time of Vicuna's election it was declared that the dictator did not want him, and only allowed his election because with the Congressionalists fighting him on one side he feared to cause a revolt in his own ranks by forcing an unpopular candidate.

Vicuna is now in New York awaiting passage to Europe. He is said to be more concerned about the safety of members of his family who are in Chile than over the Presidential office, yet it may be guessed that he is not averse to having his "legal rights" upheld in some shape.

Pacific Coast Defenses.

The suggestion of the bombardment of San Francisco by the Chilean navy in the event of war with that country has started some of our army and navy officials to thinking about ways and means for meeting such a contingency. The more they deliberate the more serious the problem becomes to them. With the exception of a few mortars that the army has on hand in the East, there is not a single thing this branch of the service could do toward protecting any of the harbors on the Pacific coast for at least a year to come, and until the Monitor, Monadnock, and coast defense vessel Monterey are completed there is little the navy can do in this direction.

Thus the great City of San Francisco is practically at the mercy of the Chilean navy even in its present crippled condition. The army is handicapped for the reason that it would be impracticable to transport the heavy guns now building in the East across the continent, and there are no plants on the Pacific coast for building them.

The much-talked-of dynamite guns, it was thought, would serve as a temporary means of protection until heavy guns could be supplied by firms in the West or the railroads could strengthen their bridges to admit of their being transported from the East. Four of the dynamite guns were to have been erected at Fort Winfield Scott over a year ago, and Californians were congratulating themselves over the prospects of protection from foreign attacks. But they were doomed to disappointment. The guns have not yet been delivered. The contractors failed several months ago, and there is no telling when, if ever, the guns will be finished. Mortar batteries seem to be the only hope for the present as far as protection from land is concerned. Thus it appears that a fight with Chile would be essentially a naval war, whether in our harbors or in their waters.

There are some officers, however, who favor using the army for an attack on Chile. A prominent official of the War Department said yesterday that he regarded it as entirely feasible, and indeed advisable, to send 100,000 soldiers in transports to Chilean territory within ninety days.

HEAPING FLOWERS ON THE GRAVES.

Chilean Decoration-Day Observed—The Murdered Sailors Not Forgotten.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile (via Galveston), Nov. 1—The festival of Saints' day is usually celebrated throughout Chile with great pomp and ceremony. Today, however, its observance surpassed anything witnessed in years. It was not only a religious demonstration, but a patriotic one as well. The occasion was made a sort of a national Decoration day in honor of those who lost their lives in fighting for the Congressional house. In Santiago and Valparaiso especially the celebration was characterized by the spirit of veneration for the dead heroes. Immense throngs visited the cemeteries of the neighborhood of the city and decorated the graves of Congressionalists who were killed by order of the Balmacedist Government. Among the graves honored were those of Richard Cummings, Nicolas Politeo, and Pio Sepulvedo, who were detected in an attempt to blow up the Almirante Lynch with dynamite. Politeo, who was an Austrian, turned informer, but only after "pressure" had been brought to bear upon him. They were all three shot on July 12. The soldiers stood four paces from them. Cummings, who was 40 years old, a prominent merchant in Valparaiso, and much esteemed, said, just before his death, to the Judge who had condemned him:

"Allow me to give you a last embrace to prove that I harbor no rancor against those who have condemned me. The law must be complied with. I am satisfied." Turning to Politeo he added: "I forgive you, too, Politeo, with all my heart."

Minister Egan did all in his power to secure a commutation of sentence for these unfortunate men. Their graves were completely hidden today by flowers and wreathes. The women were particularly profuse in their tributes, heaping huge piles of flowers on the graves of the patriot dead Here and in Santiago.

Consul McCreery decorated the graves of the two murdered sailors of the Baltimore, Boatswain's Mate Charles Riggin and Coalbeaver William Turnbull.

HOW A WOMAN ACTS IN A HOTEL.

Things Which Try the Patience of the Knights of the Counter.

A woman in a hotel is worth seeing. She rings the bell three times to a man's once. She apologizes so profusely to the bellboy that he comes down-stairs with not an idea of what he is to do. She writes about eight letters a day, and each envelope seems to contain at least three sheets of the hotel's paper. She sends the missives down one by one to be posted and "Ask the office, please, to put a stamp on for me," she says each time. She never makes out a wash list, but she "knows" just what she had, and one pair hasn't been returned. She refused indignantly to confide more to "the office" when he inquires, but she is sure just how many were in, and "these have blue ribbons." She puts all sorts of things in the safe, but she is perfectly sure she put several things there that she didn't put there, and, of course, this makes it awkward for "the office," because he can't prove anything and she always "knows." She is always thunderstruck at the amounts paid for her bills, and she "knows" there is a mistake, says the Kansas City *Star*. The bills have to be produced, and even then she does not remember receiving the goods at all or buying them or anything. If she remembers afterward she comes down and explains to "the office" and apologizes, which makes him feel better. Sometimes she gets conscience smitten about ringing the bell so much, and then she runs out, rings up the elevator and gives the elevator boy orders. Yet people wonder at so many elevator disasters. An elevator boy's life has its ups and downs anyhow, but when the women come to giving him messages he loses his grip altogether and the elevator may take advantage of him.

The woman in a hotel expects the chambermaid to "see to" this, that, and the other thing, sewing on a button, taking a stitch, hanging up her dresses, and helping her to put them on. The chambermaid is only a poor human being who has a lot of work to do and the housekeeper to keep an eye on her. But what of that? The lady asks her just the same: "Iron these out for me, Mary, there's a good girl," or to "face up my dress, there's a dear," or to "put me in a few extra towels, do," or "get me a cake of soap—I'm leaving this afternoon." She tacks photographs up on the wall—that she will do—and she cries right in the office before every one when she is charged extra for damage to walls. Then cards and callers! O, heaven, give "the office" patience.

"I expect a gentleman to call about 9," she remarks; "please say I am out. If any one else comes send them right up."

The gentleman is late and gets sent up. Heaven help "the office."

When a card awaits her she takes "the office" right into her confidence.

"Oh, dear, I'm so sorry!" she exclaims. "When did they call? Oh, yes, the time is on the card. If you had only told them to wait. I know I didn't leave instructions, but then, you see, I had no idea they would call. I didn't even know they were in town. Was the baby along, too? Oh, dear, I've never seen the baby. It was born last summer, and——"

"The office" is perhaps not a married man, or perhaps he is, and in either case this is harrowing with a whole line of impatient men waiting for rooms. You understand now, don't you, why so few hotels have "the office" where the women can get at it?

No Wonder.

"Can you tell me where I can go to hear some good singing?" an eager-looking guest asked of the hotel clerk. "I haven't heard any in ten years."

"You haven't!" exclaimed the clerk. "Where've you been? Traveling in Africa?"

"No; I've been on the road with a comic opera troupe."—*New York Sun.*

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Unlaundr'd Shirts

We quote below SPECIAL PRICES on an excellent line of Men's Dress Shirts and Night Shirts.

The goods are shown in Men's Furnishing. Section, 1st floor, north building; also in basement salesroom.

170 dozen Men's Unlaundered DRESS SHIRTS, Wamsutta Muslin, 2,100 Linen bosoms, reinforced front and back, continuous facings, full length and width bodies, all length sleeves; equal to any $1 shirt in the market.

At 65c. ($3.75 for half dozen).

75 dozen Men's NIGHT SHIRTS, Wamsutta Muslin, 52 inches long, trimmed with "Cash's warranted fast trimming," reduced from $1.00, $1.25 or $1.50 to

75c. and $1.00 each.

Also a lot of Men's Silk and Worsted FANCY VESTS, about 10 different patterns, all sizes from 33 to 42, reduced to close from $7.00 and $8.00 to

$4.50 and $5.00 each.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Lace Curtains.

1000 pairs Nottingham Curtains at $1.50 per pair.

500 pairs Nottingham Curtains at $4.50 per pair.

250 pairs Nottingham Curtains at $3.50 per pair.

Special Bargains.

You Must Rely on the Brand

When buying Flour. There's no other way to be sure of getting the best.

There are many imitations of Minnesota Flour for sale.

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. WASHBURN'S Superlative FLOUR WASHBURN MILLS MINNEAPOLIS.

You can obtain the genuine article by ordering your grocer to send you

Washburn's Superlative Flour,

Made in the famous Washburn Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

CAPACITY 9,000 BARRELS DAILY

ARE WE

Right

or

Wrong?

A Shoe Dressing *must* restore the brilliancy of a worn shoe, and at the same time *preserve the softness* of the leather.

LADIES will the Dressing you are using do both? Try it!

Pour a dessert spoonful of your Dressing into a saucer or butter plate, set it aside for a few days, and it will dry to a substance as hard and brittle as crushed glass. Can such a Dressing be good for leather?

Wolff's ACME Blacking

will stand this test and dry as a thin, oily film which is as flexible as rubber.

25 Dollars worth of New Furniture for 25 Cents. HOW? By painting 25 square feet of Old Furniture with THAT PIK-RON

Don't Throw Away Your Old Furniture. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, 627 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER

LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR.

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

M. QUAD,

One of America's leading humorists, has a corner in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Surrounds the Northeast Corner Clark and Madison.

"THE PUTNAM"

Surrounds the Northeast Corner Clark and Madison.

Men's Overcoat Department.

GREAT OVERCOAT SALE

FOR NOVEMBER.

KING KERSEY AND STERLING MELTON OVERCOATS $15.00

All sizes, from 33 to 50, strictly All-Wool, Single and Double-Breasted, black, brown, blue, tan, Oxford. Regular $20.00 values for $15.00.

"THE PUTNAM"

Men's Suit Department.

Positively "The best Suits in the world" for $15.00. Our own make, from THE BEST WEARING fabrics woven. Cutaways, Single, and Double-Breasted Sacks and Prince Albert styles. Sizes 35 to 44.

"THE PUTNAM"

Boys' Department. ENTRANCE 117 MADISON-ST

SPECIAL VALUE FOR $5.00.

Boys' Deep Cape Overcoats, strictly all wool, warm wool linings, extra long, our own make, ages 4 to 14, $5.00.

Big Boys' & Young Men's { DRESS SUITS, COLLEGE SUITS, WORKING SUITS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, REEFERS.

Positively the best fabrics and workmanship. Lowest Prices.

"THE PUTNAM."

Furnishing Department.

MEDLICOTT . . . . . NORFOLK AND NEW BRUNSWICK, GLASTONBURY . . . . . SWITZ-CONDE . . . . . } UNDERWEAR

WINTER HOSIERY, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of Smoking Jackets and House Coats. Prices so low as to guarantee sales.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE

Surrounds N. E. cor. Clark and Madison-sts. Open Saturday Evenings.

Men's $15 Suits and others.

We can sell you good Suits for less than $15, and we can interest you on up to double that amount, but the one special feature we have in fall suits are those at $15—and they're good from start to finish—if you bought them elsewhere at $20 you'd be as proud of your bargain.

Overcoats are handsome and full of warmth—if you knew how low prices were you'd not wear a shabby coat, nor risk exposure.

Wanamaker & Brown,

145 STATE STREET.

Mark Twain Abroad.

Six Letters from Europe written for the "Sunday Tribune"

By MARK TWAIN,

Author of "Roughing It," "Tom Sawyer," Huckleberry Finn," etc.

Before Mark Twain went to Europe THE TRIBUNE arranged with him to write a series of letters. Twain's first great success was an account of his experiences in Europe, called "The New Pilgrim's Progress." In these letters he has the same general subject, though under changed conditions. Travel experiences afford perhaps the best material for the humorist, for there is constant change and variety; a series of ever fresh incidents and observations; and the oddities and incongruities of foreign life and character supply delightful material for his wit and satire.

The first letter for publication, SUNDAY, NOV. 8, is called

"The Paradise of the Rheumatics,"

With Incidental Remarks upon the use of Kings for Advertising Purposes, and is about Aix-les-Bains.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GO THE TRIBUNE AT THE NEWS OFFICE WHERE THEY BUY THEIR SUPPLY

WHAT IS A COLD?

IT IS CONGESTION

(Filling with blood) of the skin or vital organs, caused by exposure to wet weather, to imprudence in dressing, to overheating, to constitutional weakness which makes one very sensitive to changes of the weather.

This congestion closes the 2,800,000 pores of the skin, and the perspiration is driven in, and settles upon the weakest organ or part of the system. If the pores are not at once reopened, and the affected organs is not restored promptly, the end, sooner or later, will be fatal.

First Relax the system by using

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Then sweat out the cold and strengthen the Stomach with

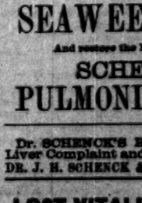
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

And restore the Lungs by the use of

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Dr. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST VITALITY RESTORED



Before & After Use. Photograph from life.

by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Scientific Remedy, which is sold with a written guaranty to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, and Vital Exhaustion caused by the indiscretion or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Insanity, Consumption and Insanity. Full up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package or six for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guaranty to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address G. A. MACKIE CHEMICAL CO., 4262 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY Bunk & Barnett, 61 & 63 Clark and Reed & Madison, Cor. Madison & Dearborn sts. Goodman Drug Co., 40 & 42 Randolph, cor. Clark and Van Buren.

HOURS OF THE BALLOT.

THE TIME DURING WHICH COOK COUNTY CITIZENS MAY VOTE.

In Chicago and Cicero the Polls Will Be Open from 6 a. m. Until 4 p. m. and in the Country Towns from 7 a. m. Until 5 p. m.—Characteristics of the Candidates—Overwhelming Reasons Why the Republican Ticket Should Be Elected—Other Political Matters.

The polls in the Election Commissioners' district which comprises Chicago and Cicero will open tomorrow at 6 o'clock and will close at 4 p. m. In the country town district the polls will open at 7 o'clock in the morning and will close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Heretofore the polls in the country district opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and closed at 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Suburban voters will do well to remember that the polls in the county towns close at 5 o'clock. They should be careful therefore to vote before going to their places of business in the morning. This is especially true of those who are engaged in business in the city. Under the Australian ballot law there is no change in the polling hours for the city and Cicero. It will be from 6 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m. as heretofore.

OFFICIAL TICKET TO BE VOTED IN COOK COUNTY NOV. 3, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROHIBITION.	PEOPLE'S TRADE AND LABOR.	
For Judge of Superior Court,	For Judge of Superior Court,	For Judge of Superior Court,	For Judge of Superior Court,	For Judge of Superior Court,
THEODORE BRENTANO.	THEODORE BRENTANO.		THEODORE BRENTANO.	
For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)	For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)	For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)	For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)	For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)
JONAS HUTCHINSON.	JONAS HUTCHINSON.		HENRY McKEY.	
For County Superintendent of Schools,	For County Superintendent of Schools,	For County Superintendent of Schools,	For County Superintendent of Schools,	For County Superintendent of Schools,
CHARLES F. BABCOCK.	ORVILLE T. BRIGHT.		HOMER BEVANS.	
For President of the Board of County Commissioners,	For President of the Board of County Commissioners,	For President of the Board of County Commissioners,	For President of the Board of County Commissioners,	For President of the Board of County Commissioners,
JOHN S. COOPER.	JOHN M. GREEN.	WILLIAM F. SINGLETON.		
For County Commissioners,	For County Commissioners,	For County Commissioners,	For County Commissioners,	For County Commissioners,
JOHN J. HARKINS.	JAMES SKALLERUP.	GEORGE F. GATES.	DAVID BRUCE BIRD.	
HERMANN LIEB.	GEORGE W. SPOFFORD.	BENJAMIN S. CHAMBERS.	PEHR W. NILSSON.	
DANIEL WALL.	CHARLES BURMEISTER.	ARTHUR GOURLEY.	HENRY L. MENGE.	
JOHN S. COOPER.	WILLIAM R. MANIERRE.	STEPHEN F. WELBASKY.	FRANK L. UMBACH.	
HENRY P. FLEMING.	GUSTAVUS L. NELSON.	IRA J. MASON.	ROBERT L. NELSON.	
HENRY GELDER.	FRANK A. STAUBER.	L. D. ROGERS.	JOHN P. FARRELL.	
PATRICK J. NASH.	JAMES F. STEPINA.	THOR A. THORSEN.	JAMES A. O'CONNELL.	
JACOB STAINER.	ADDISON BALLARD.	WILLIAM R MOULDING.	FRANK A. STAUBER.	
FREDERICK ROHDE.	JOHN M. CARROLL.	OMMUND HAVELAND.	JOSEPH E. PREUCEL.	
JOHN R. BRANDT.	GEORGE W. SPENCER.	AMASA ORELUP.	JAMES CONROYD.	
For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago,	For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago,	For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago,	For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago,	Republican by petition For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago.
LYMAN E. COOLEY. 1½ votes.	WILLIAM BOLDENWECK. 1½ votes.	ARTHUR B. REYNELL. 1½ votes.	MICHAEL HALEY, 1½ votes.	OSSIAN GUTHRIE. 1½ votes.
WALTER S. BOGLE. 1½ votes.	BERNARD A. ECKHART. 1½ votes.	CALEB G. HAYMAN. 1½ votes.	CHARLES G. DIXON. 1½ votes.	1½ votes.

The proposition to refund County Bonds maturing May 1st, A. D. 1892, to the amount of $1,350,000.00 — YES. — NO.

The ticket printed above is a copy of the official ticket to be voted in this city Tuesday. The party lists of nominees will be printed in the same order. The names of the candidates will also be printed in the order given here. In order to express his choice for the whole Republican ticket the voter has only to inscribe a cross with a pen or pencil in the circle to the left of the "REPUBLICAN" heading. Such a mark, however, will indicate no choice as to the bond proposition printed at the bottom of the ticket. If a voter desires to vote in favor of the bond proposition he will make a cross to the right of the "Yes." If opposed to the bond issue he will make the same mark to the right of the "No."

In the case of split tickets the voter may or may not make a cross in the circle. It is better not to make the cross in the circle, but to mark a cross in the square to the left of the name of each candidate who is the choice of the voter, taking care not to mark more candidates for any office than there are persons to be elected to such office. Thus, only one name for County Superintendent of Schools should be marked, two or three names for Drainage Trustees, and ten names for County Commissioners. It should be understood that if the cross in the square is properly placed in the squares to the left of the candidates' names it does not matter whether or not a mark is made in the circle. In the case of the Superior Court Judge to succeed Judge Altgeld, there being but one place to fill, if a mark is put in the circle to the right of the Republican ticket and a mark is put on the square before the name of Henry McKey on the Labor ticket, then the voter has properly expressed his choice for all the candidates on the Republican list except Jonas Hutchinson, for whom he substitutes Henry McKey. But the safe course is to put the mark in the square before the candidate of the voter's choice, taking care not to vote for more than ten candidates for County Commissioner. In reference to Drainage Trustees, if only two candidates are marked, it will count 1½ votes for each. If three candidates are marked it will count one vote for each candidate. If only one candidate is marked then that candidate gets but one vote—no more. No voter can cast three votes for a candidate, though there is a mistaken opinion to the contrary.

This will give ample opportunity to vote. Under the law and the arrangements made by the Election Commissioners in accordance with it, there will be three booths for every polling precinct. In those booths the voter marks the official ticket which he receives from one of the judges, folds it, and returns it to the judges for deposit in the ballot-box. The whole thing will not take more than a minute. But five minutes are allowed for making a ticket if that is deemed necessary. The polling-places are all conveniently located now. Good order is preserved at them. There is no reason, therefore, why any patriotic voter should fail to cast his ballot tomorrow. Under the law employés are allowed two hours for voting. A large vote is expected.

Thousands who would otherwise refrain from voting will be on hand tomorrow so as to learn for themselves the method of the Australian system. There is an impression that it is complicated. This is not the case. On the contrary it is simple. Thus, if a Republican is satisfied with all the candidates on his ticket and wants to vote it straight, all he has to do is to put a cross in the circle to the left of the word "Republican" at the head of the Republican column. If he wants to vote a split or mixed ticket, the safest way is to put a cross in the square opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for, taking care not to mark more candidates for an office than are to be elected to that office. Thus, voters in the city should not mark more than ten candidates for County Commissioners. If a voter marks only nine or any number less than ten then his vote counts for those he marks. If he should mark more than ten, then his vote is not counted for any Commissioner.

As to the Drainage Trustee candidate a voter may mark before the names of two candidates. The marks will count one and one-half votes for each candidate. He may mark three candidates—the marks count one vote for each of the candidates marked. If a voter should conclude to mark but one candidate then only one vote is counted for that candidate.

A Fact That Should Be Remembered.

The Republican instructors at the polling places cannot too earnestly impress on the Republican voters that they cannot give more than one and one-half votes to any candidate. They can only give one and one-half votes to a candidate by voting for two. Three votes cannot be given to a candidate or more than one and one-half votes.

Illiterate voters, those who cannot read their ballots, may have the assistance of a Republican and a Democratic election officer in marking their ballots. But no voter is entitled to assistance unless he makes affidavit that he cannot read English or is otherwise disabled.

It is the duty of the election officers not to allow electioneering within 100 feet of the polling place. This portion of the law will be enforced.

There will be no ticket-peddlers to annoy the voter. He can vote, therefore, in absolute seclusion. His ballot is not to be numbered. The ballot, therefore, is secret. There will be no excuse, then, for not voting. For this reason it is predicted that there will be a much larger vote than people generally have been led to expect. The only class of persons it is believed who will refrain from voting are those who are not intelligent enough to properly mark their ballots and who will not care to show their illiteracy.

If there is a good vote tomorrow there is no doubt that the Republican ticket will be elected by good round majorities. This is because the Republicans have the best ticket. This is acknowledged by the Democrats themselves—their leaders and their newspaper organs—especially in reference to the candidates for County Commissioners. The *News*, for instance, urges the defeat of Gelder, Fleming, Nash, Harkins, Rohde, and Wall. The *Herald* said in its issue of yesterday:

> There are many reasons for the conclusion that Lieb, Brandt, and Fleming, members of the present board, should not be reelected. The *Herald* believes that Democrats who decline to support the further ambitions of these men will have no occasion to regret their course. They do not deserve reelection, and Democrats themselves should defeat them.

Thus are eight of the ten candidates condemned by the leading newspapers of the Democratic party.

On the other hand not one word can be said against the Republican candidates. They are, for the most part, men of the highest character and of much ability. Some of them have served the public before in various capacities, and served acceptably. There are no business-men in the community who stand higher or are more widely known than Addison Ballard and William R. Manierre. The one is an old settler, a pioneer of Chicago. The other is a Chicagoan by birth, foremost in any movement contributing to the greatness and growth of Chicago. George W. Spencer and George W. Spofford served in the County Board before. They were honest, faithful, and economical. Their records are unimpeachable. John M. Carroll is a young business-man, progressive, capable, and reliable. Mr. Nelson is a pioneer in the retail grocery business, an educated man in the best sense. Frank Stauber is easily the best man in the present County Board. Mr. Stepina is a representative Bohemian-American. Mr. Burmeister is a popular German-American, who as a member of the Common Council voted for good measures and never supported a bad or a suspicious one.

Character of the Opposition.

The Democratic candidates opposed to these men are three groggery-keepers, a beer peddler, a chronic office seeker, a political doctor, and four or five ward hustlers. Three of them are members of the Democratic majority in the present County Board. They have been failures. Under their administration there has been a scandal at some one of the county institutions every day. The infirm poor of the county have been supplied with bad meat. The coal supplied has been short in weight and poor in quality. Patients afflicted with contagious diseases have been turned away from the hospital, because there was no place in which to accommodate them. To reelect the Commissioners responsible for those scandals and those crimes against the public, and to elect others of their kind, would be a public scandal, moreover, as there is a chance to do better, seeing that the Republicans present an unexceptionable list. The Republican who will not go to the polls tomorrow to prevent the election of the Democratic groggery-keepers and other toughs is hardly worthy of the name.

During the year of preparation for the World's Fair it is most desirable that the county affairs should be controlled by a body of men who will put the county institutions in proper order, who will enlarge the Court House by adding additional stories, and who will erect a suitable contagious diseases ward in the County Hospital grounds. The Republican candidates are personally pledged to such a policy and they will be kept to their word. The Democrats have studiously avoided all pledges on this subject. Their pledges would not mean much in any case.

The President of the County Board the Republicans present a competent business-man who has served three or four terms on the County Board and who has always been the aggessive champion of good measures and of the economical administration of county affairs. Of his opponent nothing is known except that he has been a favorite contractor under the Cregier administration.

For Drainage Trustee the Democrats went to Evanston for a candidate and they picked up a man who was discharged from the employment of the board in which he now seeks membership for "incompetency, insubordination, and extravagance." He was selected by a clique of conspiring politicians to avenge the disastrous defeat inflicted on them at the drainage election nearly two years ago, and the leading Democratic paper, the *Herald*, said two days after his election:

> In nominating him (Cooley) the Democracy not only took up a man concerning whose eligibility there is grave doubt, but it espoused his quarrel with the present members of the board, and if he shall be elected the party will become responsible for a revival of the contentions that already have caused so much annoyance and delay. A man with a grievance is likely to become tiresome, and since Mr. Cooley is a man with a very persistent grievance, and since he is made a candidate because of this grievance, it is probable that the nomination will add no great amount of strength to a ticket that is in many respect a weak one.

Has Not Gained in Competency.

There is no reason to believe that Cooley is any more competent now than when he was discharged last summer. He has certainly the same extravagant notions and has been telling his audiences that a mere matter of 10 or 15 per cent additional cost is a mere trifle, if only his notions are carried out. But this man's record has been so fully exposed in THE TRIBUNE that it is not necessary to go into it now. It is only necessary to refer to the condemnation of him by the most influential of the organs of his own party.

The Republican candidates nominated against these men are two well-known business-men. One of them, William Boldenweck, was the popular Mayor of Lake View for two terms before annexation. He is a hearty, manly, capable man. He is committed to no fads, no policies. He merely advocates the construction of the drainage channel according to the law and as speedily as possible. He is a representative of that most influential element of the Republican party, the German-Americans, who are heartily supporting him. He has always been loyal to his party. And yet a certain faction of malcontents within the party are now urging his defeat, though in an underhand, sneaking, and indirect way. He deserves the hearty support of every Republican. He will in addition command the support of the Democratic taxpayers who are alarmed at the threats of Cooley and his gang to levy enormous taxes for the carrying out of work which can be done at moderate expense. Associated with Mr. Boldenweck is Mr. Eckhart, also a leading businessman. He assisted in the enactment of the Drainage law. He understands its provisions. He is prepared to advocate that the work shall be done as expeditiously as possible under the law. As a large taxpayer he is opposed to extravagance in the work. As a business-man he favors the application of business principles in the affairs of the board. He is being supported by a large element outside of his party among telephone users, and policemen and firemen on account of the assistance which he gave while in the State Senate in favor of legislation which they demanded, and his election ought to be assured.

Republican voters ought and as a rule will divide their three votes evenly between Mr. Eckhart and Mr. Boldenweck. That will insure success.

There ought to be no doubt, either, about the election of Mr. Bright for County Superintendent of Schools. His ability is conceded. He has been warmly indorsed by the teachers of the county schools. His views on all educational matters are sound. He would be a worthy successor to A. G. Lane.

What Will Assure Republican Success.

Republican success, as said before, depends on the turn out of the Republican voters tomorrow. If there is a full vote success is assured. If there is a light vote, why then it is not the nominating a good ticket, because the Republican voters cannot be counted on to vote for it.

Today will be the last day of preparation. The precinct Captains and ward Captains are requested to meet at the headquarters, No. 79 Clark street, to receive their instructions for the following day. Though there will be no ticket peddlers at the polls this time, Republicans will have work to do in the vicinity. They will have to take measures to bring out the voters. Calls at the residences, the distribution of circulars and of tickets will serve in this direction. It is probable some systematic program will be agreed on this forenoon. The Democrats are running a still-hunt campaign, but the Republicans must not be caught napping. Some changes are necessary also in the list of challengers. Instructions for those officers have been drawn up and printed in clear and concise language, so that there ought to be no misunderstanding. The principal features of those instructions are as follows:

The challenger must be present at the opening of the poll. He must remain at the poll until the last ballot is counted and the official count is declared. He must see that a Republican judge of election is selected at the opening of the polls to act as instructor to illiterate voters, or to aid other voters who may be disabled and cannot mark their ballots. He must see that no questions are to be answered by the judges until the voter makes affidavit that he cannot read the English language or is so disabled as to require assistance.

Today also the Chairman and other members of the Republican committee will call upon the Election Commissioners to take the necessary measures to secure the enforcement of the following provision of the new Australian law:

> No person whatever shall do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on election day within any polling place or within 100 feet of any polling place; no person shall interrupt, hinder, or oppose any voter while approaching the polling place for the purpose of voting. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for each and every offense; and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to enforce the provisions of this section.

Democrats Defy the Law.

In many precincts the Democrats have set up primary polling places in defiance of this provision of the law, at which boxes the property of the Election Commission will be used. It is the duty of the Election Commissioners to instruct the Judges as to the violation of the law involved.

The Democratic Campaign committee or a part of it was in session yesterday discussing the quarrels in the various wards about the precinct committeemen. They afterwards announced contests in the Nineteenth Ward and in the Sixteenth Ward. Also in precincts of the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first. "In one precinct of the Thirty-first," said Mr. Keane, "there are just thirty-six Democratic voters. Thirteen are candidates for committeemen and they will have to fight it out at the polls." In some cases the contests are promoted to bring out the vote. This is the case in the Sixteenth Ward among the Poles and in the Fifth Ward, where the Celtic Democrats are ranged on one side and the Teutonic Democrats on the other. "But, after all," argued Mr. Keane, "I fear these primaries will be mere hum-drum affairs. There is no ardor in the Democratic ranks at this time. Our fighting blood is not up."

Good Republican meetings were held in the Bohemian districts of the Eighth and Ninth Wards yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Mr. Stepina, Mr. Fucik, and others, and promises were made that many hundred Bohemian votes would be cast for the Democratic ticket.

AT LAST THE SECRET IS OUT.

Disposition of the Potatoes That Disappeared from Dunning.

One of the peculiar incidents of this campaign was the attack made on the speakers in one of the platform wagons of the People's Trade and Labor party in the Nineteenth Ward Thursday night. As the wagon was en route to the Stock-Yards it was assailed by Democratic plug-uglies with potatoes. Several of the Labor speakers took black eyes home with them from these potatoes.

There was no thought at the time of the unusual character of the missiles used, but Isaac Davis, head cook of the insane asylum, being shown some of the potatoes which had lodged in the body of the wagon identified them as some of the potatoes which had been stolen from the institution by Democrats.

The potatoes were of the species known as Limerick Greens, and are celebrated throughout the world for their hardness, smallness, and wartiness.

They are fashionable missiles in the faction fights now enlivening Irish affairs, and it is a proverb among the sons and daughters of Erin that any true Irishman who appears at the Ballaghhaderen Fair without his pockets full of the favorite missile is not en regle, as they say in Frank Lawler's precinct of the Nineteenth Ward.

Mr. Davis hails from Lumerick, and the brand was as familiar to him as the odor of the Chicago River (for further particulars as to which see Walter S. Bogle).

Mr. Davis declares that under oath he will testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that among those truths will be made manifest his recognition of the warts on the Limerick Green; in fact he says that there is a close resemblance between these same warts and the Democratic barnacles who have fastened themselves onto the public institutions of Cook County.

Mr. Davis' discovery led to further developments. The leading lights of the People's Trade and Labor party have investigated an investigation, having caught the fever from the investigating committees which blossom so frequently in the County Board.

They discovered that car No. 96,812 of the North Limerick and Duff Center tramway, the destination of which was originally Dunning, Cook County, Ill., U. S. A., had been side-tracked at the Skokie Cut-Off and shunted by a Democratic switchman into the windy purlieus of the Nineteenth Ward, adjacent to the Lawlerian precinct. The services were secured of a prominent Democrat who had been familiar with the jimmy through long practice with the ballot-box.

A simple turn of the wrist and the car was open. The "spuds" were at the command of the hostiles. These to the number of fifty, composed, so Labor people say, of Democratic Central committeemen, filled their pockets, which, by the way, were vacant of coin, doubtless because of the fact of the refusal of the various Democratic candidates to pay their assessments.

Under the leadership of Bold O'Rafferty they charged bravely on the unsuspecting Laborites with the result as set forth, and thus is the mysterious disappearance of a carload of potatoes belonging to the taxpayers of Cook County accounted for at last.

Truly the ways of the wicked are dark and devious, and the Democratic party is familiar with every guide-post along the route.

FORCED TO SUE CANDIDATE GELDER.

The Straits to Which a Newspaper Has Been Put to Collect a Bill.

The case of the publishers of the *Jewish Courier* newspaper against Henry Gelder, one of the Democratic candidates for County Commissioner, which will be tried before Justice Brayton at 2 p. m. today, will develop some echoes from last spring's campaign which may be of interest to the public.

During the heated contest preceding the spring election Mr. Gelder had the *Courier* people print in Jewish Democratic campaign literature to the amount of $94.50. He took the printed matter and said he was acting on behalf of the Democratic Central committee.

Finally the newspaper people wanted their money. They asked Mr. Gelder for it. He referred them to the Democratic Central committee, the members of which directed them from one to another committeeman until they became disgusted. Then they placed the matter in the hands of Attorney Jacob Grossberg for collection. Being unable to secure any satisfaction from the committeemen he finally brought this suit against Gelder.

LABOR MEN HOLD MANY MEETINGS.

Firm in the Belief That They Will Not Cast Their Ballots Vainly.

The People's Labor party is enthusiastic over the outlook. Its members claim they will easily elect O'Connell, Nelson, and Stanley, and probably Menge, Conroyd, and others. They held meetings last night among railroad men at Wood and Walnut streets; Western and Chicago avenues; Melchke's Hall on West Lake street; Halsted and Sixteenth streets, and general meetings at Vogelsang's Hall, La Salle and Illinois streets; the new Swedish Music-Hall Thirty-first and Fifth avenue.

These meetings were well attended. That at Sixteenth and Halsted streets was interrupted by a Democrat and a fight resulted, but the Labor people held the battle ground.

A leading Labor leader said: "Cregier has lost thousands of friends among the laboring people by going on the same platform in this campaign with Harrison and Lawler. We know he does not appear at the same time on the platform, but it's a sneaking admission that Harrison has been taken back into the fold. Laboring people stuck to Cregier when Harrison, Lawler, Wenter, and the other bolters left him. But now he falls in line, and it seems as if he is being led in chains behind the chariot of Carter H. Harrison, a bolter."

WOMEN HOLD A MASS-MEETING.

Political Issues Discussed at a Large Gathering.

The Ward and City committees of the Women's Voters' club held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at Central Hall, Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. The hall was crowded. Mrs. Gammett presided. On taking the chair she talked briefly, saying: "We are not the school suffragists. We believe in women's suffrage and are organized to struggle for it in Illinois."

Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd, Secretary of the club, gave a full report of the fight made by the women to be allowed to vote for School Superintendent at Tuesday's election and announced that in three weeks the club would hold a meeting at which steps would be taken to organize the women throughout Illinois in line with the object of the club.

Many speeches were made. Senator Dawson (colored) of the Twentieth District of Arkansas being called on made a ringing Republican speech. He dwelt on the record of the Democratic party in the South in disfranchising citizens and said that from its past there was nothing good to be hoped from its future. He highly complimented Mr. Bright, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Schools.

The Rev. C. A. A. Taylor (colored) spoke eulogizing the local Republican ticket and denouncing its opponents.

Mrs. Boggs said, "We have been driven from the ballot-box. We are shut out from voting by a technicality. We will organize and press the fight until every woman in Illinois will be allowed to vote on all questions submitted to ballot-box arbitration." She was generously applauded. It was announced that a meeting of the Executive committee of the club or committee would be held in the chapel of the First M. E. Church Thursday at 2 p. m., and that a mass-meeting would be held again next Sunday at 2 p. m. at Central Hall, Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue.

Will Meet Next Sunday.

The meeting of the Ward and City committee of women voters was adjourned yesterday afternoon until next Sunday on account of the funeral of James F. Richardson, who was burned to death last week. After the adjournment informal addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Taylor and Senator Dawson from Arkansas.

AMONG THE SHOOTERS.

Elliott and Kleinmann Again Matched—Duck Shooting Good.

Champion Jim Elliott persists in his attempts to win back some of the money he has dropped here in matches with George and Abe Kleinmann. He left for home Saturday night, but not until he had arranged for another match with George Kleinmann, to take place within sixty days. The conditions call for each man to shoot at 100 birds under American Association rules. Kleinmann bets $1,000 to $700 that he wins the match. It looks rather odd to see the champion accepting odds in betting from a man comparatively little known, but on past performances the odds are justified.

The fall shooting at ducks has been poor, generally speaking, but now the local hunters are enjoying rare sport in the Indiana marshes and along the Illinois River. The cool snap has brought down the main flight of mallards and the marshes in Indiana are said to be alive with them. The best shooting, however, has been along the Illinois River, and members of the Hennepin club have had good sport. For instance, C. D. Hammon and W. W. McFarland killed 320 mallards in five days' shooting. The snipe shooting is over. It has been fair in spots, but nothing extra. At the Maksawba club W. P. Hussey bagged thirty-two in a day's shooting, while some of the other members made good bags. The quail-shooting in the vicinity is said to be the best in years and thousands are being killed each week.

The becoming topic in shooting circles is the coming match between Chicago and Kansas City, which takes place at Grand Crossing Nov. 23, 24, and 25. This will be the third and deciding match between the teams, each having won a match. The Chicagoans are more than confident of winning, as they claim to have the strongest team to put in the field in the history of the sport here. A meeting has been called for Thursday evening at the Sherman House to arrange the preliminaries.

Swifts and Pullmans Kick the Ball.

The Swifts and Pullman teams met yesterday in their first cup tie match at Thirty-ninth street and Portland avenue. Mr. S. Savage, President of the Swifts club, opened the new grounds with a strong kick toward his own club's goal. The game at the start was poor, the Swifts playing badly. Half the time the score was one goal each. In the second half the Pullmans made a rush and scored in less than a minute. When time was called the score stood two goals each.

Gaelic Association Games.

A large crowd witnessed the games of the Gaelic Athletic Association in their grounds at Lincoln and Polk streets yesterday. The first match between the Wolf Jones and the Shamrocks was closely contested and resulted in favor of the former by a score of 3 to 1. In a game between the O'Connells and the Emmetts the latter won by a score of 5 to 1.

RECORDS ARE CHAMPIONS.

They Down the Locals and Take the Boys' League Pennant.

The Records by defeating the Locals yesterday won the championship of the Boys' Baseball League. The Locals held the lead until the fifth inning, when they went to pieces. Score:

Records	0	0	0	5	2	0	3	0	0—10
Locals	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

The Standards shut out the Ætnas. Hollison pitched a strong game, giving only two hits and striking out eight. Score:

Standards	0	0	0	1	3	4			
Ætnas	0	0	0	0	0	0			

The Standards defeated the Alerts in a close game. The features were the batting of Glavin, Morris and Patton, and the fielding of Glavin. Score:

Standards	4	4	0	1	0	0	9		
Alerts	2	3	0	0	0	0	5		

The Ætnas defeated the West Ends Jr. Score:

Ætnas	1	5	0	0	2	0	8		
West Ends Jr.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		

Baseball Notes.

The Cleveland club for 1892 is complete.

Pitcher Tom Ramsey wants a job with next year's Cincinnati team.

John Ward is out hustling for players for next year's Brooklyn team.

Charley King has made terms to Pittsburg which will probably be accepted.

Manager McGunnigle says that Bierbauer is the best gun shot in the profession. What will Anson say to this?

The New York club has sent a blank contract to Roger Connor at his home in Watertown with instructions to fill it out at his own terms.

Buffalo is anxious to get into the association. If given a franchise it will increase its capital stock $25,000 and will put a first-class club in the field.

Another Opera Company Stranded.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The Annandale opera company is stranded in this city. None of the people have been paid their salaries, and some of the principals have received nothing for three months. Frank M. Higbee, one of the managers of the company, skipped his board bill at the Palace Hotel today, and is supposed to have gone to Chicago. The police have been instructed to look out for him. The people in the company do not blame Higbee, but Frank Rolleston, the husband of Lizzie Annandale, for leaving them in the lurch. Most of them haven't a cent to pay their board bills, and are unable to leave the city. An effort is being made to reorganize the company with small prospects of success.

Mrs. Potter Palmer in Texas.

AUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Potter Palmer and party, now in Texas in the interest of the World's Fair, reached here this morning at 10 o'clock on a special train from Chicago. They were met at the depot by the Mayor of the city and a committee of distinguished citizens, and, taking carriages, visited the Capitol and other points of interest. At 3 o'clock a magnificent dinner was served at the Driskoll, after which an informal reception was held. Their visit to Texas will give a fresh impetus to the World's Fair work. The party left tonight for San Antonio.

SCANDAL ON THE TURF.

NEW FACTS ABOUT TRAINER STARK'S EXPULSION AT GARFIELD.

Harry Varnell and Frank Shaw Mixed Up in the Crab Cider Episode—Need of Turf Legislation—Winning Owners and Jockeys at Garfield—Records of Racers to Date—Owner of Direct Here with His stable—General Sporting News.

There were some bits of scandal on the edge of Trainer Stark's expulsion for attempting to give non-winning orders to Jockey Doggett last Friday. Something was expected in the way of exposure of parties behind Stark. Investigation showed that Stark represented himself. He had made an arrangement with Harry Varnell by which Varnell was to back Crab Cider in the race for $1,500. Stark was sure Crab Cider could win. Later in the day Frank Shaw and Varnell met, and talking over prospective "good things" Varnell told what he was going to do about Crab Cider, and wanted Shaw to play with him. "Not me," said Shaw. "I lost $2,000 on the horse last week. He cannot win. I think Vedette, with a good boy up, can, and am going to play him." This caused Varnell to shift on the Crab Cider plunge, and Stark went to Shaw and again wanted him to back his horse. Shaw refused. Thus Stark saw no way to get a good bet on his "sure thing," and, after probably trying to induce others to play Crab Cider without success, told Doggett what he did. Before the race a leading bettor at Garfield, who had Crab Cider leanings, was notified that the horse "wasn't out for it" as no money was "on" him.

Turf Regulations and Congress.

There is no idea that the trivial suggestions from St. Louis about the Turf Congress' dissolution are true. The Turf Congress can live without Washington Park or St. Louis. Other tracks, such as Memphis and Nashville, are likely to be found for the gaps. The congress has done Western racing a service. Had it enforced the rules if made that service would have been fuller. The mile rule, which its men propose to amend, was a salutary one, although the allowance of one race per day at a shorter distance will seriously harm no one. The change of name rule, so openly violated, should have been kept. The turf would not suffer if that against books and horses owned by them running at the same time was strictly enforced.

The Turf Congress system of forfeit orders is infinitely preferable to the Eastern plan of forfeit lists. The congress rule of 1891 against the colleditions on Eastern lists was narrow, trivial, and aimed only at the Washington Park club. The stake prizes of the future, however, will be guaranteed, on the Washington Park club plan of 1893. The Saratoga Association will also guarantee its 1892 stakes. The legislation that gives an owner—perhaps a poor man—$35,000 cash and a more or less meager chance at $35,000 more, either on a list or in orders, is not what it should be, considering the earnings of the leading American tracks. Amendment is needed.

In the matter of bringing about a national turf organization, one of the Turf Congress' prime purposes, only failure was recorded. Neglect has something to do with the failure. Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park club thinks that the isolated position of his organization will do a great deal towards bringing about a national jockey club, in which all reputable turf organizations will hold membership and be governed by one set of laws, one Board of Control—wider in spirit and territory than the present board, and with a broader license system, fully able to deal with all kinds of turf trickery. Such an organization is needed more than anything else, and as soon as possible.

THEY POCKET THE PURSES.

List to Date of the Owners of Winning Horses at Garfield and Jockeys.

The winning owners' list to date at Garfield is given below:

C. E. Allen	$ 1,000	Tom Kiley	2,075
A. G. Atkinson	2,325	Kismet Stable	200
Argo & Stubblefield	2,150	Kenwood Stable	960
Avondale Stable	2,300	Kelsey & Co	600
John C. Alexander	1,630	J. D. Lacey	100
W. E. Applegate	900	Lafayette Stable	2,070
Armiel Stable	725	T. Licalzi	1,955
W. A. Angel	580	Leahy & Large	1,960
Zina Stable	4,360	Lyle & Parmer	1,370
Armstrong & Co	580	W. R. Letcher	2,215
H. Bell	3,725	Laurel Stable	1,100
J. M. Boyle	615	J. J. McCafferty	5,815
J. M. Brown & Co	22,995	M. P. Mattingly	3,700
D. M. Barrow	1,615	Maltese Villa Stable	1,765
W. H. Babb	4,200	J. C. Mangle	950
Bradley & Wolf	1,000	Magrane & West	3,025
Otis Bowman	500	W. Mulkey	1,350
Sid Berry	500	Charles McCafferty	1,900
W. R. Baker	1,040	Montana Stable	1,330
B. Bellair	965	J. W. Morgan	1,040
Buckland Stable	2,285	Menzies Bros	615
W. Brooks	1,050	J. McGinty	600
Beaconsfield Stable	1,050	Tom Murphy	960
A. G. Blakely	1,950	C. C. Maffet	575
Colum'bian Stable	1,150	C. C. Malone & Co.	900
Bay Stable	580	N. Memphis Stable	1,350
T. D. Carter	2,475	New City Stable	1,835
Cascade Stable	1,400	Orange Grove St'ble	6,005
J. S. Campbell	2,300	F. P. O'Hara	1,040
J. J. Coughlin	1,825	Oakdale Stable	2,305
J. E. Cushing	3,835	Orwell Stable	645
C. Corrigan	1,555	J. D. Patton	1,780
Crawford & Staff'd	1,070	G. W. Poole	4,670
W. Cassidy & Co	900	L. T. Porter	1,730
M. F. Dwyer	1,450	Ruddy Bros	3,455
J. Doyle	900	J. R. Rose	2,615
Matt Dunn	1,945	Russell Stable	1,535
Doyle & Sullivan	650	Renown's Stable	1,535
J. M. Detchen	1,175	H. C. Rodenbaugh	2,150
J. G. Brennan	1,100	Richmond & Co	2,080
J. F. Davis	3,020	Tod Sloan	1,260
George Detchen	910	Thomas Stringer	1,960
J. B. Ingman	2,205	T. H. Shannon	4,100
C. W. Doherty	570	J. P. Smallwood	1,415
L. Ezell	2,910	Cas Sloan	535
J. Foley	1,355	Smith & Co	2,324
Finch & Vennum	4,365	L. Simons	1,650
Flash Stable	4,205	Steele Brice	1,350
J. Fogarty	505	Sandusky Blacking'd	1,350
C. P. Flint	1,405	Sulsun Stable	1,050
Fred Foster	1,585	Sunland Stable	1,050
H. Griffin	1,100	W. C. Smith	1,210
Goodwood Stable	690	W. H. F. Smith	1,355
J. Grinn	2,245	Tom Sayres	2,190
Gallagher & Co	925	A. Strauss	570
H. Gerhardy	520	R. A. Seigert	750
A. E. Gates	875	R. Soden	1,527
A. Gingrass	1,000	Santa Fe Stable	1,205
Highland Park Sta	1,575	L. P. Sharkey	705
J. Hardy & Co	2,315	Tennessee Stable	900
Hyde Stable	1,650	Theo. Winters	400
J. Hanlon	1,655	Woodland & Park S	2,555
Holloway Bros	2,260	G. E. White	2,700
J. Hannagan	1,550	David Waldo	4,385
J. Higgins	900	O. G. West Jr	2,050
J. Huffman	1,970	White & Wilkerson	2,450
N. S. Hall & Co	2,345	Woodford Stable	1,320
W. B. Hughes	560	Woodford & Buckn'r	1,525
A. C. Herriman	905	W. T. Wright	1,310
Waters & Hodges	920	W. Williams	2,350
W. T. Wright	510	Wm. Wishard	720
Whitten Bros	1,960	W. J. Widener	1,255
F. M. Young & Co	10,855	Miscellaneous	19,755
	3,475		
	550

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, ROUND GOLD BREASTPIN. Returns, or address S., 51 Borden Block, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—LITTLE, OLD POCKETBOOK, CONTAINing $160 bill and $2 bill. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at office of Hotel Richelieu.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS ON LAKE-ST., BEtween La Salle and Fifth-av. Return to AL HAMMER, 180 Lake-st. Reward $5.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLIE NOBLE: COME HOME at once; am very sick; things all right. L. S. N., Detroit.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, LOOSE AND IN EVERY variety of mounting.
$5 to $5,000.
A complete new stock. Easy terms to responsible parties. Actual value guaranteed to the cash buyer. Glad to show you these goods. Catalogue free.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of diamonds.
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—PENSIONS — THOUSANDS MADE happy. W. H. DEUEN & CO., 205 and 209 Dearborn-st., Chicago, and cor. 7th and Sansom-sts., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome as beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or send address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY OFFICEMAN, 25; 5 long experience in general office work; good position more an object than wages. Good references. Address J 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; English; city or country. Address 41 Rush-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED ENglish coachman. Address K 68, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously and promptly supplied with very expert or inexpert, yet accurate, stenographers from our advanced class; graduates, which in session every morning; some possessing machines.
J. S. LANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL; SECond work or general housework. 195 Chestnut-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND THOSE COMPEtent to fill clerical positions, please call and investigate your chances, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—CLERKS AND OFFICE MEN SUPplied with good positions. R. 5, 108 Washington.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $630 in six days; another $62 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—TWO MORE FIRST-CLASS TEA. Cigar, and spice salesmen by an old established jobbing house; must have a good record and established trade. Address W 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY SALESMEN TO SELL the improved B. & G. cheese safe on commission. WILL DERNELL, St. Paul, Minn.

Designers.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN and designer for interiors, mantels, etc. Apply to C. A. RADCLIFFE, Tremont, House, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1 p. m.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR OF ability and experience to represent the Wheelmen's Gazette, Indianapolis, Ind., in Chicago; give full particulars and references in first letter; splendid chance for a good man.

WANTED—FOUR NEWSPAPER SOLICITORS; must be experienced; do not answer unless you have the best of references; salary, or commission. Address The Commercial Publishing Company, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING SOlicitor; must furnish good references. Address S 40, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD-CARVERS.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
22d and Fisk-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO. SECURE positions for competent men. Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR EDITORial work on a trade journal. Address S 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

General Housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 1404 Wright-st., Auburn Park. MOORE.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; cooking; good wages. 3565 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF ANY nationality, well acquainted and a good talker, to work for us; experience unnecessary; pays splendidly. Address J 165, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit; trust fund; money in bank; no delay. JOSHUA HILL,
Tel. 1378. 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

ABEL & CO., 1209 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Money loaned on real estate promptly at the lowest interest rates.

A SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; money ready; no delay. Address K 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,850—SUPERIOR GRADE BAL. purchase money 1st mortgages. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 15 53d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
115 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY Lincluding building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 79 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 126 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay LORD & GATTERT,
125 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 60 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 109 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTate at current rates.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,500 ON CHURCH AND parsonage property in Chicago worth $18,000; first mortgage. Address H 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $20,000 ON IMPROVED South Side property at 7 per cent; no commission. Address K 151, Tribune office.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SKELTE & MOONEY, 1324 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Manager, Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 102 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

G. SCHWARTZ PAYS BEST PRICES FOR GENTS' second-hand clothing; if you have any send postal card; I will call. 368 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM IN first-class manner. C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

ITASCA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AS usual this year; best accommodations; rates reasonable. Refer to old customers.
FRANK A. SMITH, R. 21, 15 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER IN AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE; genuine novelty. Small capital. MORRIS, 250 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF about $2,000, to join in the manufacture of new patent imitation mosaic tiling, absolutely waterproof; also fireproofing material of all kinds. For further particulars apply to THOS. POLIVKA, 14 Seward-st., Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 324 DEARBORN-ST. CONfidential cases a specialty. Advice free.

ROOFING.

HAVE YOUR TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFS RE paired before the fall rains by the Ford Roofing Co., 123 Washington-st.; estimates free.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. BELL, 24 N. CLARK-ST.—SHE WILL TELL your entire life.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds, docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING CITY property on Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, close to depot; from 50 to 1,000 feet frontage.
CREMIN & BRENAN,
142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Insurance Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.:
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—2-ing house, n. w. cor. 50th-st., with lot 100x250 ft., and large open lawn between it and the adjoining residence; fine barn, greenhouse, etc.; owner now resides in Europe; in 2 or 3 years the lot alone will be worth the present value of house and lot.
KENWOOD—First-class new stone house; stone on all four sides; no brick work exposed to view; corner lot, 83x165 ft.; east and south front; every room full of sunshine; the house was completed one year ago and cost with barn $35,000; the lot is worth $10,000; total $45,000; I am authorized to close a sale this week for $41,000; a rare bargain; call at my office and see photographs of exterior and interior.

KENWOOD—Handsome modern house, heated by hot water, finished in a variety of selected hard woods. Corner lot, 100x125 ft. Eight bed-chambers, besides bath-rooms. First-rate barn. It would cost $56,000 to duplicate the property. I am authorized to close a sale for $46,000. Owner expects to be absent from city, and for that reason only desires to sell.
KENWOOD—Very pretty modern house, in perfect order, with stable and barn. Delightful location. Beautiful interior. One of the nicest homes in Chicago for the money. $35,000.
KENWOOD—Elegant brick house, finished 3 years ago. Choice location on Greenwood-av., south of 47th-st. Lot 51x257 ft., $28,000. Will submit an offer of $26,000.
GREENWOOD-AV.—Two modern houses, each with lot 50 ft. front; $9,000 each.
TWO MAGNIFICENT HOMES on the South Side, not heretofore offered for sale; $140,000, $250,000; will give full particulars only to parties wishing to buy and who are well able to do so.
PRAIRIE-AV.—3 fine houses: $67,500, $65,000, $75,000; Cobb & Frost were architects of two of the above houses.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—4 palatial homes: $85,000, $90,000, $115,000, $150,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—5 brown-stone front houses $55,000, $50,000, $56,000, $48,000, $70,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern houses: $30,000, $42,000 $25,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, near 29th-st., with lot 66x178 ft., and barn; $40,000.
WABASH-AV.—New stone front house, just completed and decorated; finished in birch, quarter-sawed oak, cherry, birdseye maple, and other hardwoods; $60,000.
CALUMET-AV.—House and 37 ft. lot; $25,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone-front house, hardwood trim, hot water heat, hardwood floors; $17,500.
CORNER HOUSES—$16,500, $20,000, $25,000; all of these are bright and sunny homes.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—BARGAIN TO CLOSE A DEAL—NEW, MODERN, 10 ROOMS, BEST SOUTH SIDE LOCATION; NEAR CABLE CARS AND DREXEL-BOULEVARD; TO A PARTY HAVING $2,000 TO $3,000 CASH WE WILL GIVE A BARGAIN THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED IN GOOD PROPERTY IN CHICAGO. IF YOU WANT A GOOD HOME OR A WELL-PAYING INVESTMENT TRY US. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., ROOMS 301 TO 304 INTER-OCEAN BLDG., N. W. COR. DEARBORN AND MADISON-STS.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.—2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st., $18,000 and $19,000.
Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000.
Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE—44, 46, OR 48 FEET FRONTAGE ON Franklin-st., between Harrison and Congress-sts., 140 feet in depth, running back to a 20-foot alley; also 44 or 88 feet on Franklin-st., north of Harrison-st., running back to the river. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., No. 2618, beautiful modern residence with 45 feet of ground; good stables, steam heat, and all conveniences.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A great bargain, cor. of South Park-av. and 25th-st., 2-story stone front residence and 2-story brick barn, lot 25x116; near Cottage Grove-av.; excellent site for flat building. Investigate.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NICE PIECE OF MANUFACTURing property on the Northern Pacific railroad in the vicinity of Morgan-st., about 125x200; it is now partially improved, the building upon it being nearly enough to carry several stories; as an investment the parties selling would take a lease back for a term of years at a good rate of interest. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
THESE ARE BARGAINS.
Buy before prices are advanced.
Adams-st., near St. Louis-av., 80x180.
Hamilton-av., between Lake and Fulton-sts., 50x175.
Corner Huron-st. and Springfield-av., 58x125.
Lawndale-av., near Chicago-av., 25x125, $500.
Chicago-av., near Lawndale-av., 50x125.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
TWO GOOD SITES FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
S. W. Cor. Carroll-av. and Union Park-place, 64x100 feet; price, $9,500.
S. W. Cor. Union Park-place and Arbor-place, 55x128 feet; price, $9,000.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, NEAR 42d-st., south front, 75x180; cheap; want offer.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON N. STATE-ST., 45X101, recently improved; stores and flats, which are all rented to pay about 11 per cent gross on the price asked. Inquire
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Drexel, near 53d-st., 50 or 100 ft., below value.
Kimbark-av., near 57th-st., 50x179, e. f., below value.
57th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 50x125, cheap.
Midway Plaisance, near Cottage Grove-av., 75x180.
Cottage Grove-av., corners, several at low prices.
Stony Island-blvd., near 91st-st., 125x185.
W. A. FRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn st.
4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN.
Lexington-av., between 36th and 36th-sts.,
Near new university grounds, 50x150 ft.
Must be sold at once.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SIX HANDSOME 8-ROOM HOUSES, brick and stone fronts, lots 18.8x129; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; 2 on 39th-st., 2 on 40th-st., and 2 on east of Cottage Grove-av. Open every afternoon.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3518 LAKE-AV., NEW MODERN BRICK and stone house; finished in hardwood; lot 46 feet front. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOUSES—
Several new modern houses; $6,000 and upwards. Call and see what I have before buying.
W. A. FRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.
City Office, 119 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON monthly payments of $10; send for our illustrated hand book with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills.
ROY & NOURSE,
215 and 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF MILwaukee and Fullerton-avs., 81 feet frontage, $100 per foot; a bargain; what will this vacant lot be worth in a few years?
WILLIAM RINGLEN,
Fullerton-av., one door east of Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM IN COOK Co., 112 acres, 2½ miles from R. R.; $80 per acre; clear; want property on Archer-av. or near it; business or residence in Chicago; price or less, GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates. For any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
84 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payments. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. B. GIDDINGS,
220 Chamber of Commerce.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 162 Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BERVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

MONEY LOANED QUICKLY AND PRIVATELY Upon furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, in fact any good security, at Room 1108 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

$10,000 STOCK IN MERCANTILE COMPANY for sale; office of Secretary goes to purchaser at salary of $2,000 per year if right man. Call or address C. K. BEEG & CO., 1220 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON monthly payments of $10; send for our illustrated hand book with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills.
ROY & NOURSE,
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$10,000 STOCK IN MERCANTILE COMPANY for sale; office of Secretary goes to purchaser at salary of $2,000 per year if right man. Call or address C. K. BEEG & CO., 1220 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS. Scarce books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at 251 SIXTH-ST. KIMBALL'S, 720 State-st., Palmer House.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 16X42 125 H. P. HARRIS CORLISS engine in use three years. Apply at Heywood & Morrill Piston Co., Taylor and Twelfth-sts., or H. C. Bullock Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, 189 32d-st., fronting Vernon-av., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, with brick barn; all conveniences; only $75 per month. A bargain.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—$30—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE. South Side, convenient to cable and Illinois Central trains; lease can be had until after World's Fair; by responsible tenant. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR RENT—2552 INDIANA-AV., FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, in good order; immediate possession. Apply to B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—4 FURNISHED HOUSES ON SOUTH side to private families only; all desirable residences. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Building.

West Side.

FOR RENT—
198 N. KEDZIE-AV.
Modern 2-story-and-cellar brick house, with bath and good furnace; dining-room and kitchen on main floor; near Garfield Park; steam and street cars; will lease for 2 or 3 years to small family at $20 per month; the best house in the city for the money.
BYRON A. HALDWIN & CO.,
Borden block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR RENT—49 S. GREEN-ST., 21 ROOMS; A fine house for boarders; rent only $70.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—480 LA SALLE-AV.—2-STORY AND basement with mansard roof, 12 rooms, in very nice condition; east front.
H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 15-room house on Belleyue-place; if desired house will be rented and furniture sold. Address S 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM HOUSE ON BELLEVUE-place; furniture and carpets for sale. Address S 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—480 LA SALLE-AV. A NICE, COMfortable house, 12 rooms, beautiful location.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS—
$20 Flat Bargain—Large rooms, bath; splendid light; has steam heat, janitor service, gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim., newly decorated; near building; marble entrance; best location South Side; near boulevards and Illinois Central; to investigate will satisfy you.
H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 113 43-st.

TO RENT—
154 E. 20th-st., a very choice flat of 6 rooms, bet. Indiana and Prairie-avs.; janitor on the premises bet. 11 and 12 o'clock each day or apply at office.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
Telephone 2,700. 84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT ON SOUTH SIDE A choice cozy steam-heated flat with gas range (chess), bath, etc.? all one floor and very near 39th-st. station L. S. R. R. and cable, 5, 6, or 7 rooms, possession at once? If so call on C. E. BROWN, 520 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—2270 ARCHER-AV., A 6-ROOM FLAT, very cheap; only $14; nicely papered and in good order.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—
No. 2 25th-st., a nice, clean flat, 3 rooms, with w. c., bath, etc.; rent $12; janitor on premises.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

West Side.

TO RENT—
No. 8 South Morgan-st., 5-room flat, $15.

276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.

Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time.
BYRON A. HALDWIN & CO.,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—
628 W. Van Buren-st., a nice, light, and cheerful flat, 6 rooms, bath, w. c., etc.; all handsomely papered; rent $25.
H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

North Side.

TO RENT—
1 Ottawa Building, N. W. cor. Chicago-av. and N. State-st., a second floor flat of 5 rooms, in nice order; rent moderate. Apply to janitor on premises or C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—438 FORTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO NEW, oil-finished 5-room apartments, with furnace and all modern improvements; open for inspection today; price $30.
F. D. PATTERSON & CO.,
30 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 4515 LAKE-AV., FIRST-class location; good order; low rent.
LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO RECENTLY REFITTED ROOMS in Argyle Building, Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., south front; good view of the lake; cold and hot water and gas; immediate possession. Inquire at Flat 19.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOM, FURNISHED; HOT and cold water, gas, heat, use bath, etc.; also elegant east front alcove suitable for two, at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor or back room. 1617 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2020 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished front rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CLARK-ST., STORE NEAR WASHington, to lease for a term of years. Address S 108, Tribune office.

TO RENT — BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—STORE, 115 QUINCY-ST.; 15X50. Apply to RAE, MCNALLY & CO.

North Side.

TO RENT—110 E. ERIE-ST., A STORE ALL FITted up for a meat-market; a good opportunity for a butcher; rent moderate. Also flat and barn in connection.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—STORES, NEW BUILDING, WEBster and Racine-av.; liberal rent; good location. HENRY DIRKS, 1206 Diversey-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Cor. of Clark and Monroe-sts., large light offices, and hall suitable for club-room, or otherwise; will rent very cheap.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILT, 3 large, H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE in thriving village in Central Florida; house 3 years old; verandas surrounding; large fireplace; and otherwise completely and attractively furnished; lot 200 feet square for garden; every facility for comfort; cultivated society; daily orders taken at door, and all supplies easily obtained. For photographs, terms, and references address F. COMSTOCK, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 50x70; 1 do. 50x125; 2 do. 4x25; 1 do 3,220; 1 floor, 42x96. WARREN SPRINGER, 357 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 113 TO 121 WEST POLKst., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building 100x120; steam power and heat will divide to suit.
WARREN SPRINGER,
357 Canal-st. Telephone 4,166.

TO RENT — MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from 312 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 357 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, 126 W. MADISON-ST., four upper floors, 27 rooms; all well lighted; long lease to good tenant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT — FOR STORAGE IN WHOLESALE district, 3d floor, 40x100; steam freight elevator; with desk-room or office on 1st floor, and use of telephone; good location for wholesale.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL ABOUT MAY 1, 1892, a house or flat of 8 or 9 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, within 30 minutes of Board of Trade by cable or steam cars; West Side preferred; will pay a reasonable rent for modern conveniences. Address N 120, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with fire, by single man, who spends one-fifth of his time home; must be strictly private family, situated not far from North Side Postoffice. Address S 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want two rooms, furnished, light housekeeping, and a place for servant to sleep. Answer Monday. Must be a respectable neighborhood. S 18, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON South side, with grate, by single gentleman. Address S 17, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse, storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere.
I. B. GIDDINGS,
121 and 13 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1564.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments, 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—Rm. 1105 and 1107 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4578.
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1495.
GEORGE FAREY.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND merchandise; moving, packing, and forwarding; Chicago storage Warehouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Custom House-place. Tel. 861.
SNOW & GOODNOW, proprietors.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $1 a week.
S. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 178, 176, AND 180 W. Madison-st.—Day and evening; 20th year.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CLEARING SALE OF USED AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

A rare opportunity to obtain a serviceable upright, square, or grand piano at a clearing sale price.
Choice of these uprights: 2 steinways, two mediums and one full sized seven octaves, mahogany; 2 Emersons, 7 and 7¼ octaves, rosewood finish; 1 Kimball, 7 and 7¼ octaves; 2 Fischers, one rosewood, one ebonized, one buried walnut; 1 McEwen, 7¼ octaves, rosewood; 1 Lyon & Healy's, 6¾, 7, and 7¼ octaves, rosewood; 1 N. Y. Piano Co., 7¼ octaves; 1 Pease, 7¼ octaves, buried walnut; and many others.
In square and grand pianos we have a large accumulation, embracing these makes:
Kimball, Chickering, Steinway, H. F. Miller, Lindeman, Bauer, Knabe, Chambers & Gabler, Garland, Hallet & Davis (concert grand), and many others.
An early inspection will repay you. Each instrument has been placed in good condition. Prices from $50 upward. Out of town buyers may safely leave selection to us.

OUR UNEQUALED NEW STOCK.

Several hundred magnificent instruments: The peerless Knabe, the popular Fischer, the reliable New England, and the favorable Pease sold only by us.
Every variety of style. Matchless values in each grade. Tuning and moving. Pianos to rent.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

STEINWAY. STEINWAY. STEINWAY.
"THE IDEAL PIANO,"
the standard of perfection, and the model from which the civilized world copies.
A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE.
a piano that has stood the most thorough test, and is regarded by the musical public as possessing the highest grade of perfection.
KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN.
a piano that has been before the public nearly forty years, and is giving thorough satisfaction in thousands of American homes.
VOCALION—VOCALION—VOCALION,
the only successful substitute for the pipe organ.
WILCOX & WHITE—WILCOX & WHITE
SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
No matter how difficult the music it may be played without even touching the keys, and yet it can be used as a regular organ by use of the key-board.
In addition to the above well-known pianos and organs we also carry a full line of cheaper grades, thus enabling us to make prices and terms to meet every purse.
Parties living at a distance can order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument being exactly as represented, or it may be returned at our expense.

INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON & POTTER & CO.
114 and 116 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.
In addition to our large assortment of new pianos we offer the following bargains:
2 New England uprights, each $135 and.....$165
1 Gabler.....125
1 Chickering piano.....175
2 Vose & Sons' pianos, each $185, $190.....375
3 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each $200.....225
1 Decker parlor pianos, each $175, $190.....350
1 Haines Bros.' piano.....100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos $100.....125
1 Schaaf pianos, $150, $165.....275
1 A. B. Chase piano.....225
2 upright pianos, your choice each.....100
1 Chickering piano.....175
20 square pianos, each $90.....125

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

The Housekeeper's Opportunity.

NOVEMBER USHERS IN A

GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE

—OF—

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains,
Brass Beds and Bedding.

Fortunate purchasers from overloaded manufacturers, together with SHARP REDUCTIONS on our own very large stock, combine to make this an OCCASION of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT. "HOME FURNISHERS" should ACT QUICKLY in taking advantage of this sale, as the earlier the selections are made the greater the range of patterns will be found to choose from. While the reductions have been VERY GENERAL, the following items are quoted as REPRESENTATIVE BARGAINS:

CARPETS.

A LINE OF WILTONS ($2.50 quality), reduced to.....$1.15 Yd.
A LINE OF SMITH'S BEST QUALITY MOQUETTE ($1.60 quality), now.....90c
A LINE OF 5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS ($1.25 quality), now...90c
A LINE OF 10-WIRE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS (85c quality), now 60c
A LINE OF BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAINS (75c quality), now....55c

LACE CURTAINS.

A stock of over $50,000 offered At Reductions varying from 25 to 40 per cent.

$1.50 NOTTINGHAMS	79c	$4.00 IRISH POINTS	$2.50
$2.00 NOTTINGHAMS	$1.19	$5.00 IRISH POINTS	$3.50
$3.00 NOTTINGHAMS	$1.95	$8.00 IRISH POINTS	$5.75
$4.50 NOTTINGHAMS	$3.00	$10.00 IRISH POINTS	$7.00
		$13.50 IRISH POINTS	$9.75

$13.50 BRUSSELS	$ 9.75
$16.50 BRUSSELS	$11.75
$22.50 BRUSSELS	$17.75
$32.50 BRUSSELS	$25.00

200 PAIRS MUSLIN CURTAINS REDUCED FROM $6.50 TO $4.50.
185 PAIRS MUSLIN CURTAINS REDUCED FROM $10.00 TO $6.50.

BRASS BEDS and BEDDING.

We Are Headquarters. The following prices prove it:

20 ENGLISH BRASS BEDS (Canopy), Reduced from $45.00 to $35.00
15 ENGLISH BRASS BEDS (Canopy), Reduced from $75.00 to $30.00
25 SAMPLE BEDS (All Grades), Reduced ONE-THIRD to Close.
100 40-LB. HAIR MATTRESSES.....$11.50, Regular Value $16.50
100 40-LB. HAIR MATTRESSES.....$15.00, Regular Value $20.00
50 40-LB. HAIR MATTRESSES.....$16.50, Regular Value $22.50
1,000 pairs CHENILLE CURTAINS, regular $10.00 quality, reduced to $6.50 pair.

NOTE—A largely increased force, both in salesrooms and workrooms, will enable us to execute orders promptly and satisfactorily.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

SPECIAL FOR TODAY

200 pairs Ladies' *Black Silk* Equestrienne Drawers, knee and ankle lengths, regular $8.00 quality, at

$5.00 PER PAIR.

SPECIAL TODAY

2,000 pairs Men's English Merino Half Hose, high spliced heels and toes,

25c PAIR.

STANDARD PRICE 40c.

DAMP-PROOF CORK SOLES.

The GREAT HEALTH BOOT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

A protection to the feet in severest weather, keeping them warm, dry, and healthy without the use of rubbers. Short men will appreciate them, as they add to their height.

STREETER,
STATE AND MADISON-STS. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS. SHOES MENDED.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

MARK TWAIN

Will write a series of European letters for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, commencing Nov. 8.

JOHN HABBERTON

Contributes the brightest New York letter furnished to American newspapers. He writes exclusively for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery and Gloves.

We show varieties unequaled, embracing all qualities from lowest priced consistent with durability to the finest produced, and guarantee LOWEST PRICES.

We call special attention to the

Holroyd Derby Ribbed Underwear,

Which is without exception the best fitting and most comfortable all-wool goods made.

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs,
Mufflers, Suspenders,
Shirts, Night-Shirts,
Collars, Cuffs,
Dressing Robes, Smoking Jackets,
Bath Robes, Etc.

In all the various lines of Men's Furnishings our stock always represents the choicest products of the best manufacturers of Medium, Fine, and Extra Fine qualities.

WILSON BROTHERS,
113 and 115 State Street.

Evening Shades French Broadcloth.

The leading fabric of the fashionable Parisian world, and most deservedly so.

Made in a costume it is a dream of modest loveliness.

We are selling these shades:

Tan,	Ecru,
Maize,	Nile,
Queen's Gray,	Pearl Gray,
Fawn,	Orange,
Pale Blue,	Rose Pink,
Salmon Pink,	Heliotrope,
Lemon,	Pistache,
Sky,	Sea Foam,
Daliah,	Primrose,
Cream White,	Cardinal,

54 inches in width.

Handel Brothers

ASMA Catarrh, Bronchitis. DR. PIRO, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. Hours 10 to 4. Illustrated Book—FREE.
PRESERVENA SAVES TEN TIMES ITS COST. FOR SALE AT ALL SHOE STORES.

KNOX HATS
Swell Styles. Absolutely Correct. Are Ready.
Fine Umbrellas and Canes.
191 and 193 State. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
111 STATE STREET.

We will sell this week 3,000 yards 24-inch DRAPERY SILKS, usually sold at 69c, for 35c Per Yard. All the fancy shades

DRESS SILKS AND VELVETS.

Fine Black Silks.

Another week's sales like last will clean out all that enormous lot of Extra Fine Black Silks which we placed on sale and advertised last Monday. We thought they would last until Christmas, but instead of that they will all be made up before Christmas. Such extraordinary bargains in High Grade Black Silks were never before shown on State street, nor is it probable that such an opportunity to secure this class of Silks at such ridiculously low prices will occur again. The prices remain the same as last week—

68c, 85c, $1.00, $1.22½, $1.37½, $1.50, $1.88,

Real value from $1.00 to $3.00 per yard.

Colored Silks.

We call your especial attention to the following lines of Fine Colored Silks as the best values in the city:

Colored Failles at	$1.00
Colored Bengalines at	1.00
Colored Bengalines at	1.35
Colored Crystals at	1.50
Colored Veloutine at	2.00
Colored Tonkinoise at	2.50

The above lines represent the most beautiful qualities ever shown at the prices. Each line contains from 42 to 90 shades, including all the very latest and most popular.

Evening Silks.

Every one knows that we show the finest assortment and do the leading business in high grade Evening Silks; in fact the trade in this department has become so large that we feel like almost giving away some goods once in a while. Here is one time:

1,000 yards 45-inch Clifton Flouncing, some with heavy Escurial Borders and some Velvet Bands, worth $3, $4, and $5 per yard, all at the ridiculous price of..... 75c

12,000 yds. Crepes, Crepe de Chines, Chiffons, Printed Crepes, etc., etc., worth up to $3.00 per yard, at..... $1.00

Velvets.

It seems from our sales in the Velvet Department that we are also supplying the Velvets for a very large proportion of the Wool Dress Goods sold on the street. Our stock is the largest, our assortment of all qualities the best, and our prices very much the lowest. We call your attention to

1,500 yds. Two-Toned Cord Velvets. Worth $1.00 per yard, At only..... 29c

The balance of those Fancy Plaid Velvets, Worth up to $3.00, Will go this week at only..... 50c

3,000 yds. Extra Fine Silk Velvets, Worth fully $1.50, In ninety shades..... $1.00

Our Extra Fine Qualities of Velvets at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, and $5.00 are the finest goods ever shown at the prices, and the completeness of the line of shades in each quality will please you. Our men in this department understand Velvets and know how to give you a correct match, a point not to be overlooked.

Nicoll TAILOR
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY OMAHA DENVER ST. PAUL CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS INDIANAPOLIS AND OTHER CITIES

FOR

OVERCOATS

Our Carr's Treble Milled Meltons, in black, blue, and gray, lined with wool or silk,

Only $50,

Will please you, and are full value for the money.

Nicoll THE TAILOR
Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.
Open Evenings till 7 o'clock.

DAILY AT 9:00 P. M.
From Central Station, Chicago.

NEW ROUTE NEW TRAIN ELEGANT EQUIPMENT
VIA THE CENTRAL I.C. R.R. ROUTE
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS DIAMOND SPECIAL

SOLID TRAIN
Lighted by Gas throughout.

VESTIBULE TRAIN

Running via Gilman, Gibson, Farmer City, Clinton, Decatur, Pana, and reaching St. Louis 7:30 a. m., without change or waits en route. Elegant new Pullman Compartment Sleeping Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Car, Reclining Chair Cars, Compartment Coach and Smoker. A train having

NO SUPERIOR IN COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

Tickets and Sleeping-Car reservations can be obtained at Illinois Central stations at Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth St. and Twenty-second St., or at its

City Ticket Office, 194 CLARK ST.

Train stops at Van Buren St. Station.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

For the past two weeks we have been gaining your good opinion by retailing the better grades of Upholsteries, Carpets, and Draperies *at less than wholesale prices.* While your interest is fairly awakened we announce an *unprecedented Clearing Sale* in this department for the entire month of November, and quote as an index to prices:

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95, up to $50 pair.
Genuine Brussels Lace, $8.75, $10.75, $13.50, $15.00 to $125.00 pair.
Swiss Tambour Net, $3.75, $5, $6.75, $7.75, up to $45.00.
H. S. Muslin, $5.75, $6.75, $7.75, up to $25.00.
French Gauze Net, $10.50, $13.50, $14.50, up to $50.00.
Imitation Brussels, $1.50, $2.50, $3.75, $4.50, up to $10.50.
300 pieces Madras, Muslin and Scotch Net, 25c yard upward.
Tapestries for Furniture Covering, $1.00 yard.
Chenille Curtains, plain and with dado, top and bottom heavily fringed, $3.75, $4.75, $6.50, $8.50, upward.
Double-faced Jute Velour Portieres, $30.00 pair; reduced from $55.00.
Japanese Rugs, $1.75, $2.75, $3.75, upward.
Solid Maple Picture Easels, 5 ft. 6 in. high, only 99c each.

During this sale no goods will be sent on approval, or exchanged.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

When shopping today keep in mind that we are selling—

All-Wool Mixed Cheviot Dress Goods in brown, wine, gray, and blue, at } 50c yd.
Long Camel's Hair Plaids in the leading new shades } 50c yd.
All-Wool Twilled Cheviot Plaids, 46 inches wide, worth 85c } 50c yd.
All-Wool Striped Camel's Hair in brown and gray mixtures } 60c yd.
54-inch Rough Broken Plaid Effects } 75c yd.

And an exceptionally nice line of Ladies' and Children's Pure Wool Cloakings, all shades, at $2.00 yd., $2.50 yd., and $3.00 yd.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANOS
219-221 Wabash Av.

Fine Furs.
L. S. BERRY,
111 STATE-ST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

EYES OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles

Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1891—TEN PAGES.

A NATURAL-BORN OFF-OX.

L. E. COOLEY, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR DRAINAGE TRUSTEE.

How He Threw a Wet Blanket on the Bills Introduced in the Legislature in 1887—How He Delayed Making a Report When He Became Engineer of the Commission Until the Sanitary Trustees Finally Bounced Him.

How this man could foist himself upon the Democratic party as one of its nominees for Sanitary Trustee is simply incomprehensible. Leaving out of view the manifest irregularity of the proceedings at the convention—which were, however, in unison with the trickery of his public career in other cases—how any considerable number of delegates could be so imposed upon as to give him such standing as he had is a puzzler. It certainly could not have been from his record as an engineer or as a public employé. In those relations to the community he was a dead failure.

He first came into public notice as one of a large committee of the Citizens' Association, and as such signed a report made to that body in 1885 relative to the drainage of a district somewhat similar in extent to that now existing under the name of the Sanitary District of Chicago. This report, which contained nothing new or remarkable in its features, accomplished, nevertheless, the object of the association which authorized its compilation by bringing the subject forcibly to public attention, and, as it was vigorously followed up by their subsequent action, it formed the basis of the movement which resulted in the passage of the law under which the Sanitary District was formed. The only distinguishing feature in the report which could possibly claim the merit of originality is that which bore the name of the Bowmanville cut-off until it became so offensive as to give rise to the derisive stigma of the "Skokie ditch." The result of the agitation caused by the report referred to was the institution of a commission by Mayor Harrison in 1886, of which Mr. Hering was the chief. Cooley was employed as assistant engineer of the commission and had not been long in that position when the natural perversity of his disposition began to manifest itself by acts of insubordination, trifling at first, but increasing, as such offenses always do, from indulgence.

Treachery in 1887.

Two bills were introduced to the Legislature in 1887, one then known as the Hurd bill, and the other as the Winston bill; both were framed on the knowledge obtained through the Hering Commission, and differed from each other mainly in the manner of raising the money for prosecuting the work of constructing a drainage channel. These bills were gotten well forward by the early part of April, 1887, and a joint committee of the two Houses met at Springfield to hear statements relative to the plans underlying the scheme as presented in the bills. There was a large assemblage of persons interested in the project or anxious to learn its particulars at the meeting. Cooley was to submit a paper. He was early on the ground, but had not completed his work, and kept to his room at the hotel all day on the pretext of finishing it. His chief, Mr. Hering, knew nothing of its contents and Cooley obstinately refused to give him any information regarding it. When the meeting opened at 8 p. m. Cooley appeared with his manuscript and read it to those present. It fell upon the meeting like a wet blanket. If anybody present understood it they lacked the courage or courtesy to say so. From that time the bills were doomed—no efforts could save them. The prominent feeling was that there had been treachery among those who should have been their friends.

In their stead a bill was passed relative to an outlet of the waters of the Desplaines River, north of us, which was never heard of again; and a commission appointed to investigate the whole subject and report to the Legislature of 1889. The bill so reported became the present drainage law—the Sanitary District. As the project had got into the hands of demagogue politicians and seemed likely to become their prey, a citizens' ticket was put in the field and six of the nine trustees authorized by the statute were elected as non-partisans.

His Bad Record as Engineer.

Cooley then came forward and, although his bad record on the Hering Commission was well known, it was argued on his behalf that he would, if placed in an independent position as chief of the engineering department of the district, not only display his alleged inherent ability, but be amenable to the advice and direction of the commissioners, his employers. Judge Prendergast became his friend and took this view of the situation: it secured his appointment. He entered upon the discharge of his duties under the fairest auspices. The newspapers of the Illinois River Valley who wanted deep navigation to St. Louis had been unanimous and eager in his behalf, and the Board of Trustees was, from its first formation, flooded with communications of the same nature. Those members of the board who knew him agreed to overlook or ignore all his former delinquencies, and those who did not know him fell into the line and he received assurances of confidence and support from all.

It was believed and indeed stated by him and his friends that he had all the data of the work performed by the Hering Commission, and that a large sum could be saved by the application of those data to the affairs of the Sanitary District at the outset. Imagine the surprise of the board when it was found that he had nothing of the kind—not a scrap. He said that his assistants in the Hering Commission had taken their field notes away with them because incomplete. Nothing could be done, therefore, but to begin anew, and as there was no money in the treasury of the district a guarantee fund was subscribed to indemnify creditors in case the law should be found unconstitutional, and Cooley went to work.

A Champion Delayer.

A force was employed to abstract, through the courtesy of Capt. Marshall, the United States Engineer who had, for the general government, surveyed the proposed route for a ship canal, such data as he had collected and recorded. All this information and some other of kindred nature was in Cooley's possession by May 1, 1890. With these Cooley said he could delineate a route to Joliet in thirty to forty days from the date mentioned. When the period expired he wanted ninety days more, or until Oct. 1, 1890. Then he declined to fix any time, nor could he tell when he would be able to fix any time; he said he thought he had made a mistake somewhere. Meanwhile, the law had been declared constitutional, the board was in funds, the work was progressing and developing in various directions; and he had been furnished with all necessary help—all that he considered necessary; so that Oct. 1, when he had come to the conclusion that he could find no time for his report on the route, he had seventy-five men in his employ. Other engineers said that with the service of fifteen to twenty-five men in the engineers' department a route ought to be given in sixty days.

This being the state of affairs the Sanitary Trustees began inquiries as to the nature of the difficulties, and having become satisfied of Cooley's utter inability and incapacity for his position discharged him.

Unbounded Extravagance.

His extravagance had been unbounded, not only in the employment of unnecessary help but in every detail of his management. The offices are altogether too extensive, and consequently expensive, for the business. Yet they are fastened upon the district by a long lease. The furniture is inconsistent with the nature of the business. The typewriting bills are a marvel of useless expense; much of it was for making copies of a report which was of not the least use; and so with everything else. The surveying apparatus purchased was much of it of the most expensive kind, so very fine that an ordinary engineer could not use it, nor could he use it himself without great pains. It has never been used, and remains in the office of the Trustees, an unpleasant memento. Some of his assistants were sent away up into Wisconsin, where they were said to have been lost in the woods and in jeopardy for several days. When returned their mission was found to have been simply ridiculous. Others were sent to observe what effect some drainage operations in Florida might have on our system! Everything was discursive and incoherent. He seemed to carefully avoid the letter and spirit of the law, which should have been his guide; it points out the route of the waterway within a few miles east or west. Much of his time was taken up in what he called "studies." Perhaps they were akin to what fifty years ago were called "brown studies"—seasons of gloom, the refuge of vacillating imbecility for reflections on its own impotence—or it may be that they were devoted to the contemplation of a "glacial period," which gave him the excuse for conducting his never-ending "physical researches."

Not Even a Good Subordinate.

A close examination of Cooley's record as an engineer will show that he never had charge of a great or even considerable work until he struck this drainage business, and that he never was a success even as a subordinate; he cannot refer to any time or place where he has accomplished anything of marked utility as an engineer. On the contrary, it will show his work to have been uniformly a failure.

Of his insolence and insubordination while in office the recollections will be fresh in the minds of all who perused the daily journals of the period. Those newspapers who upheld him seemed to take delight in parading his offensiveness, as if it were meritorious; it became, at last, intolerable, and when added to his manifest incapacity gave more than sufficient cause for his dismissal. On the same day on which this occurred he hastened over to a meeting of engineers and was elected President of their society in a manner so informal as to excite ridicule. Can he have supposed that his late employers, the Sanitary Trustees, would be terrified by such an imbecile proceeding?

Peddling His So-Called "Report."

He has, since leaving the office, published a copy of his report—that which he made, or should have made, to the Sanitary Board before his departure. He has been around among the business-men and other citizens trying to sell it, with what success we do not know. Had it been of any value the trustees would have published it for public information. In its preface dated May 1, 1891, he says: "This report was practically completed ten months ago, but as the policy herein outlined was not in harmony with that of a majority of the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District it has not been published." This would bring the time of its completion at about July 1, 1890, at which date he was asking for more time. Thus his own pen gives confirmation to his insubordination and contumacy. But none of the literature which he pours out so lavishly is worth reading. He induced the Citizens' Association to publish a little book called the "Lakes and Gulf Waterways." It looks like a primer, and is a fit companion for his "report" which bears the same title—a wearisome document. Like his paper read at Springfield, there is no animation in any of his writings on engineering. His is not a logical mind—it is too discursive. He has no idea of the value of time in connection with engineering observations, and will waste hours and pages over the most insignificant items. The same fault shows itself in his financial calculations. A few millions of dollars makes no difference to him, nor the saving of a few miles of rock-cutting.

A Change of Heart.

Since his dismissal from the employment of the trustees he has done everything in his feeble power to thwart the operation of the law under which they hold office. He attended the Legislature of 1891 with the acknowledged purpose of defeating some amendments desired by them. He also endeavored to procure the repeal of the law. The newspapers which uphold him are, some of them, those which advocated the election of the Citizens' ticket in 1889. They seem now to have changed their views, although there is no change in the situation, except that ill health has compelled two of the non-partisans to resign. This is one cause of our wonder how Cooley came to get his nomination. His support now, by what was the non-partisan press in 1889, is calculated to create embarrassment and confusion, as the resignation of the remainder of the non-partisan trustees is but the natural sequence of the introduction of Cooley to membership of the board. In that view his nomination was positively malicious, and all who voted for the Citizens' ticket Dec. 12, 1889, should consider this feature of the situation.

These are the reasons for desiring the defeat of L. E. Cooley Tuesday next:

1. His incompetency as proven by his career as assistant engineer of the Hering Commission and as engineer of the Sanitary District.
2. His unfitness by natural disposition for the management of great and important engineering affairs.
3. The extravagance in sentiment and lack of concentrative power which characterizes all his publications and is the predominant principle of the man.
4. The embarrassments which will inevitably arise from introducing an offensive member to the board. THE RECORD.

MUST USE THE STARS AND STRIPES.

No Other Flag Will Be Permitted at Military Colleges Accepting Federal Aid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Secretary Proctor proposes to leave the War Department in a blaze of glory and patriotism, and with the United States flag wrapped about his tall form as a mantle. A General of the Georgia militia saw a battalion of cadets from the military academy of the State drilling under what he termed "a nondescript banner," instead of the Stars and Stripes. When the matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War he had a list made of all the military colleges in the United States where officers of the army have been detailed as instructors and where arms, ammunition, and equipments have been furnished the cadets at these places of learning. In a communication addressed to the faculties of these institutions, which are located in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Nevada, and other States, attention is called to the fact that State flags will not be permitted on any occasion where a flag is required by United States army regulations unless the national flag of the United States is used also.

In the case of the Georgia cadets, which is the only one thus far reported, it was a flag bearing the coat of arms of that State which was used, and it has since been ascertained that in some of the military institutions the boys have adopted devices of their own for use in the ranks and have discarded the United States flag altogether.

Secretary Proctor holds that the acceptance by a State institution of arms and ammunition and the detail of an officer for the purpose of military instruction establishes the national character of that institution. Hence he considers that the National Government has the right to require that its flags shall be used whenever its equipments for militia or military college cadets are used. If this regulation is not properly enforced it is understood to be the purpose of the War Department to withdraw all support and details of officers from institutions refusing to comply. Upon state occasions and where United States accouterments are not used, or an officer of the United States army is not in command, the cadets can use any device or banner they may see fit to adopt.

President Grant's Grit.

In response to a question as to what, after eight years of the closest personal and political relations with the President, he regarded as his dominant quality, the Governor (Hamilton Fish) promptly answered: "Absolute truthfulness, complete, inflexible veracity." "I do not think," he continued, "that it would have been possible for Grant to have told a lie, even if he had composed it and written it down." This quality, said the Governor, was shown by Grant when the inflation question came before the Cabinet. There had never been so great a pressure upon an Executive to sign a measure as this of inflation, and by the friends of Grant, his especial and personal friends. The party must be saved. There was an irresistible voice from the West which could not be neglected or silenced, and something was needed like inflation to satisfy and relieve the West. There was no knowing what might happen to the party else, and it was in the power of Grant to save all. This was the view of the ablest and truest of Republican friends in that quarter, and its effect upon Grant was natural. The Cabinet, with the exception of Cresswell and Fish, had given way to the current, and it seemed there was nothing to be done. "So the President," said Fish, "resolved to sign the bill, and as a measure of peace with his conscience made up his mind to write a message giving his reasons for doing so. I think he denied himself to everybody and went to work on the message. But it seemed that the more he wrote the more he saw that he was on entirely untenable ground, and what he began as a message of approval he turned into a veto. Having decided his course, he directed his clerks to copy it and make ready for the Senate. Then when the Cabinet met, knowing how much he was in the minority, even in his own official family, he simply announced what he had done, read the message which he had directed to be sent, and said no more."—*John Russell Young.*

APATHY IN WALL STREET

STOCKS DULL AND FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES SMALL.

Political Distractions Partly Blamed for This Stagnant Condition of Affairs, and Better Times Hoped For After the Election of Tuesday—Conditions Favor a Rise in Values—Exceptionally Favorable Earnings Reports of the Railways—Gold Still Coming from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—There is a story of a cooper who found a bunghole and proceeded to build a barrel around it. It is very much in the line to take up Wall street's empty history of the last week and attempt to construct a serious significance or suggestive article about it. Save for a sharp advance in Commercial Cable and a few other stocks, and the already overdiscussed decline in the coal shares and some of the specialties, there would be virtually nothing to chronicle. The general run of stocks ended yesterday within the merest fraction of their prices on the previous Saturday.

The volume of dealings for the six days was small, corresponding almost exactly with that of the preceding week, and bonds were less active. All the news continues to favor higher prices. Railway earnings are so large that Chicago has almost ceased sending rumors of rate cutting and is now devoting its telegraphic facilities to the dissemination of calamitous reports as to the outlook for the next crop of winter wheat.

Money is plentiful, and, despite Treasury absorptions, the coffers of the city banks are constantly swelling. Gold has not ceased to flow from Europe, and everything encourages a still further increase in our exports of produce. With the whole country prosperous, with the larger earnings of the railroads making their bonds a safer investment and promising larger dividends on their shares, these should certainly be more valuable; and with easy time money wherewith to "carry" them, it would seem that the speculative spirit of the people must lead to the discounting of these prospective greater values.

For the present, however, the public is not disposed to speculate. Probably the general apathy of the last week was in great measure due to the distractions of the political campaign, the London bank holiday Monday next, and the elections holiday here Tuesday. It is to be noted that this dullness in speculation is coincident with a general slowing down of trade in the great staples all over the country

Hope for Better Times After Election.

Whether speculation in Wall street will revive after election or will remain quiet until after New-Year's can only be guessed. The factors in the problem are too vague and elusive to admit of definite calculation. Most of the professional traders and operators are looking for activity during the coming month, although a bull movement in November is not a usual thing, for the meeting of Congress is a coming event which throws its shadow before. The approaching Congress, however, presents a less threatening aspect than usual, for assuming that the silver question is to be allowed to sleep for the present there is no disquieting legislation in prospect.

While the bulls are wearied by the prolonged period of dullness the bears have been not only wearied but discouraged by it.

If the bulls have not grown rich the bears have surely not made any money. All their efforts to dislodge stocks have failed. Although stocks have not gone up, they have persistently refused to go down, and the professional trader sees nothing for it but to "scalp" fractions or else stay out of the market until it shall again exhibit a definite tendency. When the market does go at all it would seem that it must advance, for all the conditions are prodigiously favorable. The St. Paul railroad shows an increase of $308,127 in its net earnings for the month of September, Reading $319,308 net, Atchison $338,600 net, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy $290,225, although the new corn is not yet being moved.

While the speculative issues have been flat, there is a steady demand for a few gilt-edged dividend-paying properties. Dealings on the Stock Exchange during last week aggregated 1,112,281 shares, of which twelve stocks furnished 770,569, leaving 341,712 as the total sales of the other 122 properties in which there were dealings.

DOINGS ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Course of Business at the Principal Money Centers in Europe Last Week.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—There was a good demand for discount during the last week at 3¼ for three months and 2⅝ for short. Although the rise in the Bank of England rate has for the moment checked the drain of gold a further foreign demand is imminent. Withdrawals are being heard of on account of Buenos Ayres, Egypt, America, and Germany, while only small shipments are coming from Brazil and Australia. The Bank of England is arranging to take charge of India council money as a means of steadying the market; but everything considered, an advance of the bank rate must be looked for within a month. The Stock Exchange presented few noticeable fatures during the week. Dealings were on a moderate scale and speculation showed no decided tendency except toward timidity. The condition of the Paris Bourse is chiefly responsible for this state of affairs. It is daily becoming more clear that French financal houses are saddled with more Russian stock than they are able to carry, especially too much of the new loan, to unload themselves of which they are taking every quiet method known. Spanish securities also weigh down the foreign market. The negotiations with the Paris Rothschilds, undertaken by the Bank of Spain to secure a gold loan, hangs fire and the gold premium at Madrid keeps high. An uneasy feeling therefore prevails here regarding the outcome of the approaching Paris settlement. Russian 4s and Spanish and Portuguese bonds show a decline of 1⅛ for the week and Brazilian bonds a fall of 3. This decline in Brazilians was due to the fact that the favorable effect produced by a cablegram stating that the Brazilian chambers propose to limit note circulation in the republic has been counteracted by a report that the minister of finance proposes to use up the gold reserves.

The news of the trouble between Chile and the United States knocked Chilean bonds down at one time 3½, but they recovered 1¼ yesterday on the strength of the report of the recall of United States Minister Egan. This showing would have been worse but for the firm conviction that war is a remote possibility. Argentine securities gained 1¼ on the week owing to advices of improvement in the financial situation at Buenos Ayres and a sharp fall in the gold premium there.

In American railway securities dealings the last week were limited and quotations nearly all around weaker. The public, it is thought, will await New York's initiative to resume buying. Business yesterday was especially stagnant. The approach of tomorrow's holiday on the London exchange and Tuesday's holiday in Wall street had the effect of stopping business. Increased activity, however, is expected after the elections. Meantime the bulk of the business done here is in options. Operators calculate on considerable profits to result from a rise at the opening of the new year. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Decreases—Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, 1; Atchison, Norfolk and Western preferred, Wabash preferred, and Wabash debentures, ¾ each; Central Pacific shares, Denver and Rio Grande common, Lake Shore, New York, Ontario and Western, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, and Northern Pacific ½ each. Increases—Union Pacific shares, Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul common, ¾ each; Erie seconds, ¼.

Canadian railroad securities were weak; holders are evidently not sharing the hopeful views to which Sir Henry Tyler gave expression at the Grand Trunk shareholders' meeting Friday. Grand Trunk ordinary and first preferred both relapsed 3 on the week and do second and third preferred 2.

Mexican railway was quiet. The directors' report, issued yesterday evening after the close of business, records earnings for the first three months of the current half year of £193,600, against £226,500 for the same period of 1890. The decrease is chiefly due to the diversion of freight under Mexican Central and Inter-Oceanic competition. In miscellaneous securities Rio Tinto fluctuated widely, owing to varying competition under Paris influence, the closing quotation showing a decline of ½ on the week. The metal market watches with anxiety the scheme for the reorganization of the Société des Metaux, which has known to have large stocks of copper on hand. A syndicate of English and French capitalists has made an offer to the society's liquidator to rescuscitate the company by buying its copper at the prospective decline. The liquidator hesitates to accept the offer.

Mine shares generally were weak, except Silver King, which was forced Friday to pay 6 premium, and closed yesterday at 4¼, a pool having succeeded in catching the bears short of 7,000 shares. Commercial cable rose 5 points during the week. Bell's asbestos dropped ⅝ and Eastman's ¼. The Bank of England advises the public that there are in circulation forged notes fairly well printed, but on inferior paper, which lacks the watermark of the genuine.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—On the bourse during the last week prices were flat and an uneasy feeling prevailed. The week's falls include: 3 per cent rentes, 15c; Suez Canal, 20f; Rio Tinto, 17f; Bank of France, 20f. There was an average fall in foreign securities yesterday of ⅝. The petition of Panama Canal shareholders asking the government to submit to foreign maritime powers a scheme to form a syndicate of States to finish the Panama Canal has been referred to Foreign Minister Ribot to decide. A commercial chamber of deputies has rejected a petition to permit the Credit Foncier to undertake the formation of a new Panama Canal company.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—On the boerse during the week the feeling was listless, prices tending downward. Russian securities were especially week, ruble paper declining from 213 to 208. Yesterday Russian Oriental dropped 1¼ per cent. The final quotations include: Prussian 4s, 101.20; Mexican 6s, 86.30; Deutsche Bank, 145.25; Bochumer, 114.50; Harpener, 181; short exchange on London, 20.34; long do, 20.22½; private discount, 2⅝.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 1.—On the boerse during the last week business was depressed and there was a general decline in foreigners. The final quotations include: Italians, 87.50; Portuguese, 50.75; Russians, 93.30; Spanish, 66.50; short exchange on London, 20.33; private discount, 3¼.

THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

The Queen Under the Control of the British Consul-General and the Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Celso Caesar Mareno, the representative of the national party in Hawaii, today received the following letter from Honolulu, dated Oct. 16 and written by one of the leaders of the party:

The missionary, Mott Smith, leaves by today's steamer for Washington, and probably he goes also to London, with a political mission intrusted to him by the missionaries, and also by Queen Lilionkolani. The aim of his mission is to request the United States Government to keep continually an American man-of-war in the harbor of Honolulu, and to land the marines in case of a revolution to protect the missionaries, who are no longer American citizens, but Hawaiian citizens. The Queen is under the absolute control of British Consul-General Woodhouse and the missionaires, which thing makes her very unpopular with the natives and with the American residents. The people are looking for a new police, a President for the Hawaiian republic. The newspapers are full of republican ideas, and all have opened their eyes since the British intrigues and arrogance began. The government of the Queen is very weak, and can be upset at any time. The Ministers are very poor men, and the principal adviser of the Queen and of her Ministers is a big and ignorant blacksmith. But the time is near for the downfall of all of them.

Dear friend Moreno, I hope that you have seen Secretary Blaine by this time and President Harrison on behalf of our party, which is bound to win, as the Congressional party did win in Chile. Keep us posted.

A Hard Nut to Crack.

Ex-Gov. Dick Oglesby says that Carter H. Harrison is the hardest man to deal with in a joint debate he ever met with. The two had several little round-ups at the time when both were candidates for the Gubernatorial honor, and the reminiscences which Oglesby relates are of an amusing character. One illustrates with peculiar force Harrison's fertility of resource. At Decatur they had a joint debate. It was Oglesby's old town and the feeling there was naturally in his favor. In the course of his speech Oglesby reverted with pride to the fact that a part of his life had been spent in tilling the soil in that neighborhood, and he held up his hand to exhibit a scar thereon, the scar of a wound he received forty years before while sickling wheat. This delighted the farmers and there was great applause. But Harrison was not in the least disconcerted; he wasn't to be fazed by a little thing like that. When it came his turn to speak he complimented Oglesby upon bearing so honorable a scar upon his body; "yet," he went on to say, "I, too, carry about me these silent witnesses to a life of devotion to agriculture. It was not my fortune, fellow-citizens, to live in this fertile, beautiful section which your toil has made the garden spot of the continent. My lines were cast elsewhere—in a spot where nature was niggardly and the soil ungrateful. For years I labored to eke out a subsistence where the most bounteous crop would by you cultivators of this veritable Eden be righteously regarded as a failure. Poverty was the reward I reaped; yet out of those years have I come with the proud consciousness that I wrought honestly, and I hold it above all other things, all other emoluments and honors that I was a farmer, if not a successful farmer. My body is covered with scars of wounds won in that noble service. You smile incredulously? Then I will prove it to you."

"Now," says Gov. Oglesby, narrating the circumstances to a group of friends at the Grand Pacific Hotel last week, "what do you suppose that crafty rapscallion did? Why, he deliberately sat down on the platform, drew off a boot and stocking, and exhibited a long red mark on his right foot which he declared was the scar of a wound he got while hoeing potatoes in Maine in 1859. I should like to know what is to be done with a man capable of such a —— mean trick as that."—*Ex.*

Ocean Telephony.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the article published by you this morning relating to the Gillette telephone the writer is a trifle off as to what can be done in the way of ocean telephony in that he says the London-Paris line followed an experiment made with the Gillette instrument through the cable at Calais. Mr. Gillette's instrument is not even mentioned as one of those tried in the experiments, either in the past or since the line has been established. To Prof. Preece, Superintendent or manager of the British telegraph system, belongs the honor of not only conceiving the idea of connecting the two cities by telephone, but also of superintending the building of the line. All the experiments have been made under his supervision. The various instruments owned by the Bell company—even their "crack" so-called long-distance transmitter, "Western Electric"—were thrown aside because they wouldn't do the work. I have the official report of the trials.

The distance is only 311 miles, twenty-three miles being the cable from St. Margate's Bay in Ireland to Sargotte on the French coast. The "retardation" in the twenty-three miles of cable is greater then in all that remains of the 311 miles. Mr. Gillette, or his newspaper friend, does not seem to understand what "cable capacity" means, or they wouldn't send out such nonsense as appears in the illustrated article you publish. It is not necessary at all to make a test through a cable to find out whether an instrument will send speech. If any one has a telephone that will talk through or rather overcome about 320 microfarads of "capacity," he can talk through a cable 3,000 miles long; that's all there is to it. As none of the instruments of the Bell company could give satisfaction through five and one-half microfarads, it is fair to presume there's not much show just now for any telephone instrument covering speech across or under the Atlantic Ocean. Insulation has nothing to do with it in one sense. The more perfect the insulation the greater the "capacity" or retardation.

The carbon dust or granular arrangement, or the multiplicity of points of contact, is neither new nor valuable. The "time constant" has a great deal to do with telephony; but Mr. Gillette and his reportorial friend don't seem to understand anything about this. Electricians, however, do understand it. Ask any of them.

Some years ago a huge pamphlet was published full of pictures and things about Mr. Gillette's telephone, but it varied very much in its text from the article in question. The nearest approach to real long-distance telephoning will be found in the instrument of my invention, the patents now the property of the D'Unger Long-Distance Telephone company. With a twin-wire circuit properly constructed business can be done with this instrument over a stretch of about 1,500 miles, allowing 25 per cent for atmospheric leakage, which is 10 per cent more than is usually deducted. No long-distance telephone can be constructed without the use of the lever to increase the pressure, thereby intensifying the current. The lever, so far as telephones are concerned, belongs to our company. My patent is perfect and full and was granted to me in October, 1883. Any one desiring to talk through an indoor resistance of 46,000 ohms, equivalent to about 2,250 miles in the open air, can do so by calling at my office, but it would be quite different under water. And, by the way, this patent is not for sale. R. D'UNGER, M. D.

The New York Style.

The Williamsburg mamma who handed her daughter, among other wedding presents, a check for $500 and when asked for payment said she had put the check there simply for effect, followed closely in the footsteps of a noted millionaire of this city who gave his daughter a check for $100,000 with a string to it.—*New York Recorder.*

GOV. FIFER'S CLOSE CALL.

HIS TRAIN ON THE CHICAGO AND ALTON NARROWLY ESCAPES A WRECK.

The Switch at Wann, Ill., Believed to Have Been Opened with Criminal Intent—An Indiana Man's Pronounced Habit of Office-Holding—Testimony of a Physician Who Was Cured with Bichloride of Gold—Minnesota Wheat in Stack—General Northwest News.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—As the train on the Chicago and Alton road, due here at 9:17 o'clock last evening, approached the station at Wann, four miles south of this place, it ran into an open switch and the engine and baggage car were derailed and damaged to the extent of perhaps $2,000. By prompt action on the part of the engineer, Spreen, a disastrous wreck was averted. The train consisted of three chair cars, four sleepers, besides smoker, baggage car, and with 200 passengers. There is no doubt that the accident was the result of a deliberate attempt to wreck the train, as the "Hummer," a local train, had passed all right but a short time previously and none of the railroad employés had been near the switch subsequently. The switch lights were found to be out. Gov. Fifer was on the train and the theory is advanced that the attempt was made for the purpose of doing him injury. The train was delayed about five hours.

SCHNEIDER'S LONG TERM.

He Has Served Thirty-Five Years as Postmaster in Indiana.

ANGOLA, Ind., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Many papers have contained the statement that Indiana has a Postmaster who received his commission during Buchanan's administration and is still holding under the same authority. Steuben County, Ind., has one, Christian Schneider, at Orland, whose commission is dated Dec. 30, 1856, and signed by James Campbell, Postmaster-General during the administration of Franklin Pierce. During the entire thirty-five years Schneider has not been away from the office more than one day at a time, and not over one week altogether. He is a genial German and is neat and orderly about his office. A notice on the wall of his room reads as follows: "Do not tarry in the office after you have received your mail." Christian is a great favorite among the patrons of the office and it is not probable that any one will ask for his removal so long as he is able to attend to his duties.

NO MORE THRASHERS NEEDED.

Farmers of the Northwest Have the Grain in Stack.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The Great Northern railway company tonight issued a special bulletin announcing that there was no further need for thrashing outfits in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. Farmers with large crops in shock have taken advantage of the favorable weather to stack their grain. It is now comparatively safe and can be thrashed any time during the winter. A. C. Loring, general manager of one of the big Minneapolis mills, said this afternoon: "Of the 500 cars of wheat received in Minneapolis daily 50 per cent contain damaged wheat from North Dakota. There has been just about enough sound wheat received in Minneapolis to supply the mills and the rejected wheat has made up almost the entire bulk of the grain shipped via Duluth and other points to the Eastern market. There has been a strong demand for this wheat from the East."

DR. BLANCHARD'S TESTIMONY.

Cured of Drinking at Dwight—What Dr. Keeley Has Done for Harvard.

HARVARD, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Dr. P. W. Blanchard of this city, who has been a patient at Dr. Keeley's sanitarium at Dwight, has returned, and in a letter to the *Independent* of this city strongly indorses Dr. Keeley's methods and says the habit of drinking has been broken and the appetite for liquor eradicated. This city has had five patients there and they all pronounce themselves cured.

GENERAL NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Two Italians Acquitted at Boone, Ia., of the Charge of Train-Wrecking.

BOONE, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—In the District Court of Carroll County yesterday Marcellino Campanaro and Rosario de Bartolo, the two Italians charged with causing the disaster on the St. Paul road at Cora Rapids June 16, were acquitted. That night there was a terrific storm. The express train of the Milwaukee and St. Paul going east from Council Bluffs to Chicago was behind time and running at a high rate of speed. It left the track at Corn River and rolled down the embankment. Four passengers were killed and a number badly hurt. A gang of Italian laborers had been discharged a few days before at Corn Rapids without being paid off by the company. It was alleged they made threats of vengeance and caused the disaster. Campanaro and Bartolo were arrested and have been held on this charge since. The jury was out only a short time and promptly acquitted them. The railroad company has thus far refused to settle for the deaths and injuries caused in the wreck on the ground that the disaster was caused by the criminal act of the Italians.

The Mother Insane from Grief.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Ernest Hauer shot and instantly killed Arthur Anderson this morning. The boys are about 16 years old and were around Anderson's boathouse on the shore of the lake arranging decoys for duck-shooting. Hauer shot at a bird on the boathouse. Just then Anderson came around the corner and received the full charge in the neck. Hauer is now in jail. Mrs. Anderson became insane. Her husband also lost his life by accident. He was drowned at Grand Rapids, Mich., four years ago.

Gibson, the Runner, Shot.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—News of the murder of Charles Winebrenner of Decatur, who was known as Charles Gibson, has reached Decatur. He was a 400-yard runner and had been in the Far West during the last ten years. He was shot dead at the conclusion of a race at or near Ogden, Utah, by the man who had backed him to lose the race, but Gibson came in ahead, to be greeted by a fatal bullet. There are no particulars. Winebrenner's father is at Spokane Falls, Wash.

The American Library Association.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—The American Library Association excursion party arrived here last night en route from Salt Lake City to the East, and spent the day here today. The party is composed of President Samuel S. Green of Worcester, Mass., and thirty-five other members of the association. The party left over the Burlington for Chicago this morning.

A New Y. M. C. A. Building.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The new building of the Young Men's Christian Association was dedicated this afternoon. Benjamin Brittain, President of the association, and Prof. George A. Gates of Iowa College delivered the principal addresses. The building has lecture, reading, gymnasium, and bath rooms. It cost $3,000.

Budd Doble and Sunol.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—There was no Terre Haute authority for the sensational dispatch sent from here, where Budd Doble and his stable are located, that Mr. Bonner would place Sunol in his hands soon. Mr. Doble knew nothing of it until it was in print.

The Law Constitutional.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 1.—A decision was filed yesterday by the Supreme Court in the noted liquor case of John Haas of Fargo, who was prosecuted for selling liquor contrary to the prohibition law. The only question on appeal was as to the constitutionality of the liquor prohibition law, and the court sustains the statement in every particular.

RUSSIA WAS OUR FRIEND.

Let It Not Be Forgotten What the Czar Did for Us When England Wanted to Help the Rebels Destroy the Union.

New York *Sun:* Have Americans any desire to witness the overthrow of the house of Romanoff? That we have is assumed by Mr. Stepniak, a literary representative of the Russian revolutionists, who in the November number of the *North American Review* invites us to subscribe for a paper called *Free Russia* and for a fund to be applied apparently to the promotion of Nihilist conspiracies. Now, admitting that great sums of money could be raised in the United States for such a purpose and that the outcome of their application might be the substitution of a Slav republic for Czardom, what should we as Americans have gained? We should have been duped into playing into the hands of our implacable rivals and enemies, the English, and we should have lost the one friend in Europe who has firmly upheld us in the past and upon whose sympathy and succor we might have relied hereafter.

The country most interested in the extinction of the Romanoffs is England. Owing to the contiguity of their Asiatic possessions the British and Russian Governments are irreconcilable foes, and there is no doubt that the stability of British rule in India would be materially augmented by the disruption of the Russian Empire, which would almost certainly follow the annihilation of Czardom. The attainment of a republican régime at Moscow or St. Petersburg would naturally be followed by struggles for national independence on the part of the Poles, the Little Russians, the Circassians, the Georgians, and the inhabitants of the annexed Mussulman khanates in Central Asia. Only the strong hand of Alexander III. holds together the widely separated and unassimilated conquests made by his predecessors during the last 100 years. They could not remain united under representative institutions, and therefore the proclamation of a Russian republic would be hailed with a sense of relief and of rejoicing in Calcutta and in London. The dream of planting the Russian flag over the mosque of St. Sophia, imputed by legend to Peter the Great, would disappear with the sovereigns who have inherited his program, and England's fear of Russian interference with the Suez waterway would be dispelled forever.

Such is and will be the attitude of England toward the house of Romanoff so long as nations are governed by an eye to their own interests instead of Utopian visions of the brotherhood of man. The American people, on the other hand, have been taught by long and memorable experience to feel for the dynasty which Alexander III. represents both a deep gratitude for services rendered and a lively sense of the possible value of similar services in the near future. We are not gulled by the tardy professions of kinship on the lips of English statesmen, who, in our hour of trial, *looked with undisguised complacency on the prospect of a dissolution of the Union.*

We have not forgotten that, next to England, the most mischievous and rancorous enemy of our infant commonwealth was the first French republic and the Napoleonic empire which was its outgrowth. It is the house of Romanoff alone which in the great crises of our national existence has stretched forth the hand of a friend, and which is now in a position to place us under still deeper obligations, should England's secret antipathy to us and her avowed sympathy with Chili, growing out of her commercial relations with that republic, cause her to drift into a hostile attitude toward the United States.

The present is a good time for recalling what has been done for us in the past by the predecessors of Alexander III. It was the adhesion of Catherine II. to the so-called league of neutrals which broke the spirit and forced the hand of George III. and his Parliament, and compelled assent to the treaty of 1783, by which the independence of the thirteen colonies was recognized. It was, as Mr. Henry Adams has lately pointed out, an act of friendship to the United States—viz.: The refusal to bar American vessels out of Russian seaports, which compelled Alexander I. to brave the anger of Napleon and to subject his country to the invasion of 1812.

Still fresh in our remembrance is the act of Alexander II., the father of the present Czar, when, with a colossal rebellion already on his hands, our government seemed likely to be plunged by the Trent affair into war with England. While ominous measures were being taken to increase the British naval forces at Halifax and to hurry regiment after regiment to Canada, there appeared on a sudden Russian war fleets in the harbors of New York and San Francisco. If ever a country had a friend in need, the Czar showed himself one at that juncture. Again and again during the next two years we profited by his good offices to avert the threatened joint intervention of France and England on behalf of the Southern Confederacy. When we picture to ourselves what such an intervention would have meant after the second battle of Bull Run, or just after Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and remember that the prevention of the blow was due more to Alexander II. than to any other human agency, we begin to appreciate the character of our true relation to the house of Romanoff.

We wonder if it can be imagined that the French Republic would at this juncture be a promising field in which to solicit subscriptions destined more or less

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

CORK FOR THE MOMENT THE CENTER OF IRISH POLITICAL INTEREST.

Some of the Engagements That Have Occurred Between the Factions During the Last Week—Progress of the Merry War Between the Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites—Many Cracked Heads—Interference on the Part of the Priests—Gossip by Cable.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Cork is for the moment the center of political interest in Ireland. The contest there going on for Mr. Parnell's seat is of the liveliest kind and blood flows in torrents. The list of reported casualties thus far exceeds a hundred. These are hospital cases. Mr. O'Brien has fled the city. His gentle soul cannot brook these horrors, and his life seems to be in danger. Col. Turner, whose responsibilities are heavy, warned him ot a plot on foot to extirpate him, as the German Emperor would say, and offered him protection. Mr. O'Brien had more faith in his own heels than in Col. Turner's detectives and away he went. It was a heroic resolve. Mr. Dillion remains, though Mr. Dillon too is a marked man. He is marked on the knee, which some Parnellite ruffian hit with a big stick.

There have been riots of the most beautiful kind. At least they would have been had not a brutal English police interfered between the mobs of Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, each trying their best to break each other's heads, but each reluctant to have their own heads broken by police clubs. Probably no more distressing sight has anywhere been seen than these two opposing bodies of Irish patriots—for they are both composed of patriots—each in stolid phalanx, yelling defiance at the other, and vainly flourishing their blackthorn sticks across an immovable barrier of the royal Irish constabulary which kept both in order, or what passes in Ireland for order. There have been processions which were perfectly splendid. There have been meetings at which the most fervid eloquence was poured out. You never know the real strength of the English language till you hear it used by an Irishman. An almost complete anthology of abuse might be collected from the speeches in Cork during this single week. I know not who excels in this competition. It is difficult to award a prize where all are so excellent.

Thumping Irish Heads.

At times the contending forces, as the list of casualties shows, have eluded the police, and the inalienable right of every Irishman to break the head of every other Irishman who differs from him in politics has been once more asserted in spite of English tyranny. Thursday seems to have been the best day, but there has been no day when the Saxon has quite carried out his despotic purpose of keeping order in the streets of Cork. Thursday, at any rate, was the day when occurred in broad daylight that ever-memorable scene between O'Brien and John O'Connor, each disputing which had protected the other. Mr. O'Connor had wrested from the enemy the deadly weapon, which he described as a Zulu assegai. Do you remember what offense was taken when Lord Salisbury was said to have likened the Irish to Hottentots? He never said anything of the kind, but an Irishman is not to be deterred from resenting an insult merely because it was never offered. He resented it fiercely. What he will say or do to one of his own race who calls him a Zulu I know not, but as between Irishmen so strong is the feeling of race that outrages which, coming from the foreigner, would seem deadly, pass almost unnoticed. But for the present O'Connor and O'Brien do not speak. Some of these wild words, however, are remembered at least till election is over. Placarded all over Cork and emblazoned on many a banner you may see Healy's kindly remark of no long time ago about Parnell: "I will drive him into his grave or into a lunatic asylum." Mr. Healy thus far has not thought it worth while to take part in the fray at Cork enough to win. His views, however, without him, unless perchance, Capt. Sarsfield should slip in between Mr. Flavin and Mr. Redmond and "rebel Cork" find itself one fine morning represented in Parliament by a Unionist. Stranger things have happened in Ireland. Whatever the result be, the process by which it is attained remains one of the most curious and interesting on record.

Mob Rule to the Fore.

Making every allowance for the imagination of Irish reporters, it is beyond question that Cork has been the scene of serious rioting, which but for the police would have been far more serious still. The city would in fact have been given over to two contending mobs. Nobody seems to doubt that had the police been under municipal or under any purely Irish control these mobs would have been allowed to fight it out, the police probably taking sides with one. There have been threats of burning the city. Certainly attacks on the rival headquarters of each party have been planned and prevented. Nothing but the steady hand of English rule has saved Cork, and nowhere else has been seen of late a more perfect object lesson in home rule.

The priests in Ireland are playing their game, I will not say too low down but too openly for prudence. They forget the English gallery looking on—and the American. Cork is at this moment the scene of their most interesting performance. If you care to see what Irish priests are like in politics look at them in Cork. Eighty of them were on the platform at Dillon's meeting Tuesday night. The platform was black with them. The streets are black with them. No such black band has been seen of late years even in Irish politics, nor bent on business so black. Their business is to rivet the political fetters of Rome on the neck of the Irish people and their prospect of success is very considerable. Their tactics in Cork are thorough. Neither freedom of speech nor freedom to vote is allowed. Speech and vote must be such as please the priests or both are anathema. They take active part in canvassing for Mr. Flavin against Mr. Redmond and their canvassing is of a kind which no protestant community would tolerate.

The question, who shall be member for Cork in Mr. Parnell's place, is purely a political question. The priests turn it into a spiritual question. Electors are told that their salvation depends on their votes for Mr. Flavin. All the terrors of the church are invoked against sinners who would vote for Mr. Redmond. They may not confess. Absolution is denied them. They are to be allowed to go straight to hell, if to them Mr. Redmond should seem a person more fit to represent the City of Cork in Parliament. The inquisition is at work in a new form. Priests do not think it enough to canvass for their own man. They set spies on their opponents' canvassers and upon those whom they canvass. When a canvasser for Mr. Redmond walks out the canvasser for Mr. Flavin walks in, notebook in hand. He is either a priest or accompanied by a priest, and then and there the unhappy voter is summoned to say what he has promised or refused to the other side and to plunge himself to vote for Mr. Flavin. If he refuses or hesitates, the curse of Rome is invoked against him and more than the curse of Rome, ruin in this world and damnation in the next. In a word the most tremendous machinery the world ever knew for the propagation of dogma and for spiritual ends is now daily and hourly employed in Cork for political ends.

G. W. S.

A Song of the Year.

Spring smiles through her tears, and the crocus
And primrose shy petals unfold,
Summer beams on the glad earth and straightway
The meads are a carpet of gold.
Spring is gay with a sweet song and fair promise,
The lamb and the flower and the bee
And each young soul exulting rejoices,
The world is for me, is for me!

Not a rose on the midsummer hedgerows
Nor billow of blossoming grass
But is rich in the fugitive rapture
Of pleasures which quicken and pass.
When June along hillside and streamside
Trips lightly or rapid in flight,
And the woodlands reecho with voices,
Proclaiming that summer is sweet.

Yes, sweet are the opulent summer
And stately the autumn to come;
Royal autumn in gold and in purple,
Tho' all the gay song-tide be dumb.
But we know with a mournful provision,
While the wealth of the year glows and the heat
That the sweet of the year has departed
For, far upon vanishing feet.

Autumn fades into pastureless winter,
Dead grasses and skeleton trees,
Dark rains and chill rains of December,
Black snow-clouds and waters that freeze.
Yet through all the world's ruin and sadness
One heart keeps within it and sings,
Knowing hid in no distant tomorrow
Once more a sure message of spring.
—*Lewis Morris.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

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The Chilean Affair.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—From one who has had some experience in South America it might not be out of place to call attention to one factor in the problem of war with Chile, and that is this: If our government should be forced to land troops in that country it should be remembered that their summer-time is approaching, with all those terrible infectious diseases which would decimate our army and do far more toward the support of the Chilean power than they could ever hope accomplish by armed opposition. It is almost impossible for our troops to live in that country during the coming summer. No mention has been made of this fact, and as one who has fought the battles of jungle fever and yellow fever and the slow malarial that even penetrates the natives, it seemed proper at this time to call attention to this fact in order to provide against the issues which might result from the failure to recognize this greater foe than even the combined South American States could oppose to our invasion of their country. If a war should come with Chile it seems to me that the medical department of the army would be more in demand than even the steel-clad cruisers of our navy. I speak of this that it may be considered in time, for not one word has been spoken anent this fearful contingency which might overthrow in a fortnight an army of 500,000 men. T. O. SUMMERS, M. D., Formerly Yellow-Fever Commissioner to South America.

Why Chile Is Spelled with the "e."

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform your readers why you spell Chili with an "e"? At the breakfast table this morning we were all disturbed and have vainly endeavored to find an explanation in today's issue. It was suggested that perhaps you thought the State Department had already knocked out one of Chili's "eyes" and that by the time the next communication reached Minister Egan you would spell it "Chele," thinking we had blacked both of her "eyes," or, possibly, you think it looks "chilly" for our little navy and do not want to have it appear so in the spelling of it—or, as the complications complicate, do you think of putting it "Cheele" to indicate the "ee" with which you expect the glorious United States Government to down the arrogant, conceited sons of the South. But, seriously, we would like your reasons for abandoning the good, old-fashioned way which we see is still followed by your contemporaries. C. N. B.

[There is a geographical bureau, working under the authority of the United States and in conjunction with similar bureaus of other nations, which is authorized to make changes in geographical names. A few months ago a bulletin was issued which gave "Chile" as the correct way for spelling the South American nation.]

Monumental.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While monuments are being erected to many notable persons who have passed away in memory of great and noble deeds they have done in the various departments of human effort, there are numerous others, both women and men, equally deserving of such memorials, whose graves have no distinguishing mark beyond the plain and simple headstone or grass mound.

Not long ago there died a grand old man who, for one act of his life, deserves one of the grandest monuments to his memory that the skill of any artist can construct. That man is Gen. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States, and that one act was the employment in his department of female clerks and assistants, and so efficient and valuable did they prove that from his example thousands are now employed in other departments of the government, and in their work have proved themselves fully equal, and in some respects superior, to the masculines in the same engagements.

That act of Mr. Spinner has had a far-reaching influence towards the employment of women as clerks and assistants throughout the country, and to nothing are the women of this country so much indebted as that one act of Mr. Spinner in opening the door to their employment in responsible and lucrative positions.

As Mr. Spinner has gone beyond the reach of any personal favors, how can the women of this country manifest that indebtedness more appropriately than by raising to his memory some artistic and enduring monument that shall tell the story of his usefulness in their behalf. To do so let them organize "The Spinner Memorial Association," and call upon all the women of the country to unite with it and contribute for the erection of such appropriate monument as they may design. MORRIS.

The World's Fair and Sunday Opening.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The prospective World's Fair has brought the Sabbath question into more marked and distinctive prominence before the whole Nation than it has ever occupied since the time of the Puritans. The Sabbatarians are determined to obtain, if possible, a national indorsement of their doctrine, and they will use all the resources at their command to accomplish their purpose, because failure would be a blow to their cherished institution from which it would never recover.

In the brief contribution I wish here to offer to the Sabbath argument I propose to consider but one aspect of the subject—that is: the origin of the Sabbath and the law governing it, as given in the scriptures. In common with the Sabbatarian I believe God appointed a day Sabbath of rest, and I want to examine the record and see what God's appointment was and whether the Sabbatarian is presenting to my acceptance the pure article or an ingenious counterfeit—a mere human device, a weak imitation of the genuine.

Before Exodus, sixteenth chapter, there is no mention of a sacred weekly Sabbath or day of rest from labor. At this point (Ex. xvi.) we find a day set apart by God as holy. Let us see how that day and its successors were separated from other days and designated as holy Sabbath, on which all work was forbidden. This first Sabbath every true friend of the Bible will admit was made every future seventh day a holy day as surely and distinctly as he did the first. Every seventh day, counting from that first Sabbath, was by divine appointment a holy Sabbath, and no other day was or can be a sacred Sabbath till God authorizes a change or repeals the law, which he has not yet done. The Sabbatarian must know that he has no authority from God to call Sunday a holy day or to attach any guilt or sin to labor on that day. God has never, directly or indirectly, by himself, or through king, priest, or prophet, or by Christ or any of his apostles, transferred any of the Sabbath attributes of the seventh to the first or any other day of the week. If he has let the proof be presented and the controversy settled. If he can not offer any such proof, as I am sure he cannot, he must admit that in asking the world to accept Sunday as a holy day, in which all work is sinful, he is recklessly and without any authority setting the laws of God at defiance; for the first day of the week is not, and cannot be till God makes it so, a holy Sabbath day. If the Sabbath law is still in existence—which I do not believe—Saturday and not Sunday is the God-appointed Sabbath. Sunday, as a holy day of rest from labor, is the product of Roman Emperors and Judaizing Christians, like those of Antioch (see Acts xv.), who never think their salvation assured unless they are clothed in the tattered and blood-stained garments of Judaism. So much for the origin of the day, let us next see what was the law of its observance and the penalty for violation.

The Sabbath and its law are not given in one condensed statement, but are found scattered through three chapters of Exodus. The sixteenth gives in its origin the metes and bounds of the first and every succeeding Sabbath, but nothing is said here about work. In the twentieth chapter the fourth commandment gives the reason for the Sabbath and prohibits all work, including even the cattle, but as yet no penalty is attached to violation. In the thirty-fifth chapter and second verse the penalty for work is distinctly stated, followed in the third verse by an additional precept, to kindle no fire in their habitations on the Sabbath. In these three chapters we have the birth of the institution, the laws governing it, and the particular day fixed for all time while the laws remain in force, making it every seventh day in regular succession from the first Sabbath. Now, I ask the Sabbatarian if it is willing to take this day of divine appointment in its entirety and make it, as he professes to make the laws of God, the rule of his conduct? Is he willing to live with that sword of Damocles hanging over his head? Is he willing to take the risk of being shot or hung or stoned to death, or of shooting, hanging, or stoning to death others for Sabbath violation? It is needless to say that no Sabbatarian observes any such Sabbath with the bloody penalty for his own use. He has a crude, ignorant conceit that certain portions of the Mosaic code are in some way incumbent upon him, and to satisfy his conscience he must make a show of observance. Like the little girl, he is fondling a rag baby under the absurd delusion that it is a real child. In conclusion I want to ask the Sabbath devotee if he does not know that a sacred Sabbath day cost as he labors and prays for and denounces others as wicked and godless who do not agree with him stands in direct antagonism to the present condition of the world, its business and commerce? Does he not see that such a day, observed as the law requires, would sweep every sail from the ocean, quench the fires on every steamer, and leave the ships of the world to rot at their docks? Can he not perceive that his effort to establish a holy day such as was the Jewish Sabbath is substantially an effort to block the wheels of progress and force the full-grown man back into the cradle of his infancy? I commend this subject to the careful attention of the relation of such a Sabbath as he advocates to the domestic and foreign commerce of the world, including railroad traffic. If he can look that subject squarely in the face and not blush at his stupidity he must be destitute of all sensibility.

D. V.

Phrenological Item.

Mrs. Randall Bragg is not the best-educated woman, but that does not in the least hinder her from expressing herself fully on any topic, no matter what it may be. She was having her head examined by a phrenologist.

"You have philoprogenitiveness strongly developed."

"You bet I have! Nobody ever said anything mean about me, but I was sure to get even with them sooner or later. That's just the kind of a woman I am. You've hit it, first pop."—*Texas Siftings.*

CAN'T COUNT ON ENGLAND

CHILE NEED EXPECT NO ASSISTANCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria's Country Not Going to Force Itself Into a Quarrel with the United States for the Purpose of Backing Up a Few Merchants Who Need No Backing—The Influenza Makes Another Attack on Europe—Gossip from Abroad.

[*New York Times Cable.*]

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Apparently there is some talk in America of England's taking an active interest in Chilean affairs, and even hints that Chile has reason to count upon England's assistance. This is all utter nonsense. It is true that owing to the dull tariff handicap imposed upon our merchants, English traders have secured a numerical commercial importance in Chile, to which they are not naturally entitled, and apparently there is a general clashing of business interests between the rival English speaking nations in the Chilean market. But to suppose England is going to force itself into a quarrel with the United States in order to back up merchants who need no backing is to credit British statesmen with insanity pure and simple. The universal view taken here not only in the press but among moneyed men and politicians is that such excitement as exists in America has been worked up for strictly partisan purposes, and that after Tuesday's elections that matter will swiftly assume a sober and temperate aspect.

Another Epidemic of Influenza.

Although little is said about it as yet, really the most important feature of European news is the sinister recrudescence, so called, of the influenza in Berlin, Vienna, and Bucharest. The coincidence of this, with the reports of terrible epidemics in the famine-stricken center of Russia, renews the interest in the theory put forward last year that the disease had its origin in the great shrines and monasteries of Russia, where hundreds and thousands of pilgrims tramping from all parts of the vast empire annually congregate and are packed together in incredible squalor, filth, and disease. These huge gatherings are known to be powerful agents in the spread of contagious maladies, such as small-pox, scurvy, and all those semi-leprous diseases which so horrify the traveler in Russia by the hideous appearances of their victims. It is a plausible notion that they set in motion also all these poisoned air currents which now for two years have been wreaking such tragic havoc around the globe. Certainly this epidemic was first heard of in Moscow, where it was vaguely referred to as having come from Siberia, and certainly, too, it covered all Russia from St. Petersburg to Odessa before it got much headway outside. Another interesting fact is that it only became deadly when it crossed the frontier. The Russians themselves had it lightly in comparison with others, which lends further weight to the idea that it sprang from conditions to which they in a large measure were inured by lifelong contact. The rate is raging once more in the centers of population not far from the Russian border, and once more it is moving westward.

The Starving in Russia.

Private information from St. Petersburg tells me of letters received from the famine districts which literally make awful reading. In them are described whole sections where villages are now entirely empty. First the cattle died, then human beings, and the few who escaped starvation or consequent diseases fled toward the towns only too often to die on the lonely roads to the steppes. Everywhere one hears of land owners fleeing from their estates to the cities because they are afraid to remain. Everywhere barns, granaries, and houses are broken open and pillaged, and by such an outrageous system people that the judicial authorities have ceased to entertain charges of them. Riots are reported by scores in private correspondence and it is known that troops are being rapidly sent to various points in the afflicted region to quell possible uprisings. Of all this the Russian papers tell of nothing and in the slender reports they venture to publish they run the risk of confiscation. Some stray suggestions of a relief fund are appearing in the London papers from correspondents, and Mme. Novikoff has presented an appeal containing flippant insults on the Jews and Christians of England alike, but apparently responses to it will be few. There would be plenty of money forthcoming from English pockets to resist famine if it could be distributed on the spot by agents in whom the subscribers had confidence.

The dodging about of the Czar in his effort to get from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg in such a manner as to avoid the German Emperor and the Russian nihilists excites much amused curiosity. It is generally understood he habitually travels about that way in his own empire, with special trains sent in different directions as blinds and decorations put up at stations that he will not pass, but it is something new to have these undignified antics performed in the face of Europe. This object lesson, indeed, has probably done more to bring home to European minds what Russian autocracy is like and the grotesque conditions under which it continues to cumber the earth than all the essays on the subject that have been printed during the last ten years.

MR. SALA ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Dickens, Thackeray, Bradlaugh, and Lord Lytton as Examples.

George Augustus Sala, in the *Gallignani Messenger:* I have rarely known a more genially unesay man than Mr. Walter Besant. I say "genially" because his uneasiness generally springs from a fervent desire to assert some right or to redress some wrong. But he is always "fashing" himself—I think unnecessarily. In this month's *Author* he bemoans himself because literary men are, as a rule, indifferent or positively bad public speakers, and suggests that oratory might flourish among authors if they would take the trouble to study the art of elocution. My good Mr. Besant, why on earth should authors make public speeches at all? Their desk is a better place for them to "orate" from than either the pulpit or the platform.

Nor do I believe in the art of elocution as at present taught. Modern elocution is a kind of acting, and I have known very few actors who were even tolerably good speechmakers. The majority of barristers "act" more or less in court, and they rarely speak eloquently either after dinner or in Parliament. The ancient orators must have had some advantages of which we are all deprived. Perhaps Cicero sang his orations and Demosthenes danced. You know that he recommended "Action, action, and yet more action." But action is not acting. To speak really well you must believe in that which you are saying. Who is more eloquent than an angry woman?

On the other hand, I do most firmly believe in what is coarsely but impressively termed "the gift of the gab;" that is to say, that eloquence is a boon of nature. Charles Dickens had it. Next to the late Lord Derby and John Bright the author of "David Copperfield" was one of the finest public speakers I ever listened to. Mr. Thackeray was one of the wretchedest. The first Lord Lytton's manner was splendid, but his delivery was detestable. Mr. Bradlaugh was a most effective speaker, but his voice was too metallic, and there was something the matter with his h's. Shirley Brooks spoke mellifluously but painfully, and Hepworth Dixon was elegantly fluent, but too much addicted to "highfalutin."

Eight Vacant Chairs.

Congress is a large body, but eight vacancies in the House before it even organizes constitute a number sufficiently large to be felt. Four of these vacancies occur in the New York delegation alone, one by death (Gen. Spinola) and three by resignation. The death of Gen. Lee makes one vacancy in the Virginia delegation, that of Mr. Ford one in the Michigan delegation. The other vacancies by death are those of Mr. Gamble in South Dakota and Mr. Houk in Tennessee.—*Washington Star.*

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red: steady; spot and October, $1.02½@1.02¾; December, $1.03@1.03¾; January, $1.03¾@1.04; May, $1.10¾@1.11; steamer No. 2 do, 96¾c. Receipts, 70,538 bu; shipments, 15,000 bu; stock, 1,494,597 bu; sales, 68,000 bu. Corn—Mixed easy; spot, 56½c; year; December, 56½c; January, 56½@56¾c; February, 56½@56¾c; March, 57½c. Receipts, 14,507 bu; stock, 96,569 bu; sales, 22,000 bu. Rye—Firmer; No. 2 white Western, 90c asked. No. 2 mixed do, 86@86½c; receipts, 2,000 bu; stock, 143,578 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Corn lower; No. 2 white, 51½c; new Nos. 2 and 3, 45c; No. 2 new, 44c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 28½@29½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 2,200 bu; barley, 2,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 2,400 bu; oats, 79,000 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 600 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—Fair demand; firmer. No. 2 red, 95½c. Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 3,000 bu. Corn—Scarce, firm; No. 2 mixed, 50c. Oats—Quiet; barely steady; No. 2 mixed, 31½c.

November Investments

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BONDS.

Buffalo, New York, Water	6s and 7s
Chicago, Illinois, 20-year	4s
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sewer	6s
City of Ashland, Wis., 20-year	5s
Cincinnati, Ohio, 1908	7s
Danville, Ill., Sewer	4½s
Dubuque, Iowa, Funding	6s
Huntington, W. Va., 30-year	6s
Indianapolis, Ind	7 3-10s
Muncie, Ind., 15 and 20-year	5s
Wichita, Kansas	6s
Menominee, Mich	6s
Olympia, Wash., Funding	6s
Omaha, Neb., 1905 and 1906	5s
St. Paul, Minn., 1896	7s
Seattle, Wash., 20-year gold	5s
Stuart, Iowa, 10-20-year	5s
San Antonio, Texas	6s
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	5s and 7s
San Francisco, Cal., 1897	6s
Toledo, Ohio, 1893	8s
Bay County, Mich	5s
Cascade County, Mont., Gold	7s
Carlton County, Minn., 15-year	7s
Edmunds County, South Dak	7s
Jefferson County, Wash., Gold	6s
Lucas County, O., 30-50-year	4½s
(Includes City of Toledo.)	
Luce County, Mich	7s
Wright County, Iowa	5s
Columbia, Wash., Gold	7s
Winnetka, Cook County, Ill	6s
City of Canton, Ohio	5s
City of Great Falls, Mont	6s
City of Pullman, Wash., Gold	7s
Selected Idaho School Gold	8s
City of Sehome, Wash., Gold	7s
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20,000	6%	45,000
20,000	6%	45,000
12,500	6%	30,000
12,000	6%	25,000
8,500	6%	25,000
7,000	6%	35,000
8,000	6%	16,000
6,000	6%	12,000
6,000	6%	12,000
4,500	6%	10,000
3,500	6%	9,000

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44th WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE

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ASSETS:

Secured time loans		$ 74,142.88
Real estate loans		82,578.00
Stocks and bonds		90,923.79
Furniture and fixtures		4,197.04
Expense		6,618.66
Collections		8,140.00
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$68,526.32	
Due from banks	36,700.49	
Cash and cash items	19,618.70	
		124,847.51
Total		$341,710.93

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital	$200,000.00
Undivided profits	7,560.41
Savings deposits	$81,206.14
Checking deposits	52,436.34
Certified checks	70.00
Cashier's checks	337.10
	134,148.58
Total	$341,710.93

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I am prepared to go to any part of the country at an hour's notice to collect accounts and claims needing prompt personal attention. 20 years' experience and the most unquestioned references. Interview solicited.
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent will be paid on the capital stock of West Chicago Street Railroad Company November 16, 1891, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 5, 1891.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

Last week was not crowded with financial events of interest. The stock markets were dull. There cannot yet be noted any special revival in general business. There is a rather light demand for money throughout the country, and the money markets are generally easy. The long expected rise in the Bank of England rate came Thursday, and was rather radical, the rate advancing from 3 to 4 per cent. The advance was undoubtedly for the purpose of checking the movement of gold to the United States, and has for the moment answered that purpose. The rate was advanced in spite of the fact that the weekly statement showed that the proportion of reserve to liability was greater than it was a week ago. While the immediate effect of this advance was to raise the price of sterling slightly, a part of that increase has been lost since, and the sterling market at the close of the week was not strong. It seems quite probable that the rates will again soon be down to a point that will admit of further gold importation. Already $21,000,000 has been received and about $3,800,000 is known to be on the way.

The most encouraging feature of the situation that developed during the week was the large number of satisfactory reports of railway earnings. The reports of gross earnings with hardly an exception show large gains, and some of them remarkably large. The reports of net earnings are not nearly so satisfactory, however. It is evident that the roads are hauling a vast amount of tonnage, but they are hauling it at rates that do not make a satisfactory showing of net earnings. The report of the St. Paul road for September was the most favorable of those made during the week, it showing an increase in net earnings of over $300,000. The Burlington also made an especially favorable showing. The statement of the Pennsylvania system was one of the best illustrations of how a heavy tonnage may result in little benefit to the stockholders. It showed an increase in gross earnings of nearly $300,000, but the net earnings were only $19,000 more than they were last year.

There is almost unprecedented activity in the anthracite coal trade. The weekly output has nearly reached the enormous amount of 1,000,000 tons. Notwithstanding this great production the demand for coal is sufficient to keep prices tolerably firm. The production for the week ending Oct. 24 was 996,000 tons, an increase of 128,000 tons as compared with that of last year. The total output for the year up to date has been 31,808,000 tons, an increase of 3,069,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The movement of cotton continues to go on at a tremendously rapid rate. There is a heavy export movement, and still heavier taking by American spinners. The amount of crop brought into sight during the month of October was nearly 2,000,000 bales against 1,662,000 last year, and about 100,000 less than that of the year before. Bankers here who handle cotton bills note that the bills drawn against it on the other side of the water the moment the consignment of cotton arrives there. This would indicate that the foreign buyers are pursuing a hand to mouth policy, and are at present only buying what they immediately require for daily use.

The New York stock market was dull all the week, with the exception of a few spurts by speculation, notably Chicago Gas. The public is entirely out of the market again and about all the trading is done by the professional operators. In view of that condition the market showed much firmness, but there was no good reason for an immediate revival of public interest. There will be little disposition to trade heavily until after the result of tomorrow's election is known, and there is little in the situation in any event to attract the public into active trading. Texas Pacific, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 30s; Canadian Pacific, 90½; Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 96½; Mexico ordinary, 27½; New York Central, 105½; Pennsylvania, 53½; Reading, 30½; Mexican Central new 4s, 75¾. Bar silver, 44¼d. Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and 3 months' bills, 3½@3¾ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 65c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.50; Atlantic, $12.50; Boston and Montana, $42.75; Calumet and Hecla, $350.00; Franklin, $12.37½; Osceola, $22.50; Santa Fe Copper, $3.75; Tamarack, $155.00; Central Mining, $15.50; D. and B. Copper, $13.50.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.45; Adams Consolidated, $1.87; Deadwood T., $1.90; Eureka Consolidated, $1.80; Gould and Curry, $1.20; Homestake, $30.50; Horn Silver, $2.45; Iron Silver, $1.75; Mexican, $1.10; Ontario, $28.50; Ophir, $2.30; Plymouth, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, $1.75; Standard, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $2.00; Yellow Jacket, $1.20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31.—Mining stock closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 12c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $1.20; Bodie Consolidated, 55c; Chollar, 80c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.95; Crown Point, $1.05; Eureka Con., $1.30; Gould & Curry, $1.40; Hale & Norcross, $1.25; Mexican, $2.20; Mono, 30c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $2.65; Potosi, $1.30; Savage, $1.55; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $2.10; Utah, 20c; Yellow Jacket, $1.50; Nevada Queen, 40c; Belle Isle, 40c; N. Belle Isle, 25c.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Oct 31	Closing—Oct 30
Nat. Starch	100	52	52	52	52
Northwestern	210	114¾	113¾	114¾	117
Do pfd	50	139	139	139	139
New England	400	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
N. Y. Pacific pfd	1,000	71¾	71¾	71	71
N. Y. Central	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	118
Nash. & Chatt	100	85	85	85	85¾
Nor. Amn. Co	2,100	19	18¾	19	19
National Cordage	2,110	93¾	92¾	93¾	94
N. Y. C. & St. L	600	20	20	20	20¼
Do 1st pfd	5	80½	80½	80½	
Do 2d pfd	225	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Ogn. & Line	147	34¾	33¾	34¼	
Ont. & West	1,100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Ohio & Miss	15	28	28	28	
Omaha	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Pacific Mail	1,770	37¾	37	37¾	37¾
Pullman	11	180½	180½	180½	
Pac. D. & G	100	20	20	20	
P., C., C. & St. L. pfd	200	97¾	97¾	97	97
Read'ng	13,750	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Rich. Term	1,850	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	100	55	55	55	
Rock Island	400	82	82	82	82
St. P. & O	110	41¾	41¾	41¾	
St. Paul	2,200	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Do pfd	200	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Silver Bullion	40,000	98	98	98	
St. L. & S. W. pfd	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¼
Tenn. Coal	1,300	37	36¾	36¾	36
Union Pacific	615	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
W. U. Tel	2,000	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do pfd	425	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Wabash	600	14	14	14	14¼
Do pfd	400	31	31	31	31
Western Union	2,000	89	88¾	88¾	89¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	128
American	117½	United States	52

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	126¾	U. S. 5s reg	99¾
U. S. 4s coup	126¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$2000 D C 3-65 cp	114	$2000 NYLEAW 2d cp	103½@104¾
26000 A C O 5s	107	1000 N Pcom 5s	82¾@83¾
6000 Atch 4s	86¼@86¾	20000 N P gen 2s	62¾@63¾
26000 Atch inc	34@34¾	13000 P & E 1st	73¼@73¾
1000 A C A 1st	112	62000 P & E 1st inc